



Library of the Theological Seminary.

PRINCETON, N. J.

Stuart Fund Feb. 28, 1879.

Division.....I.....

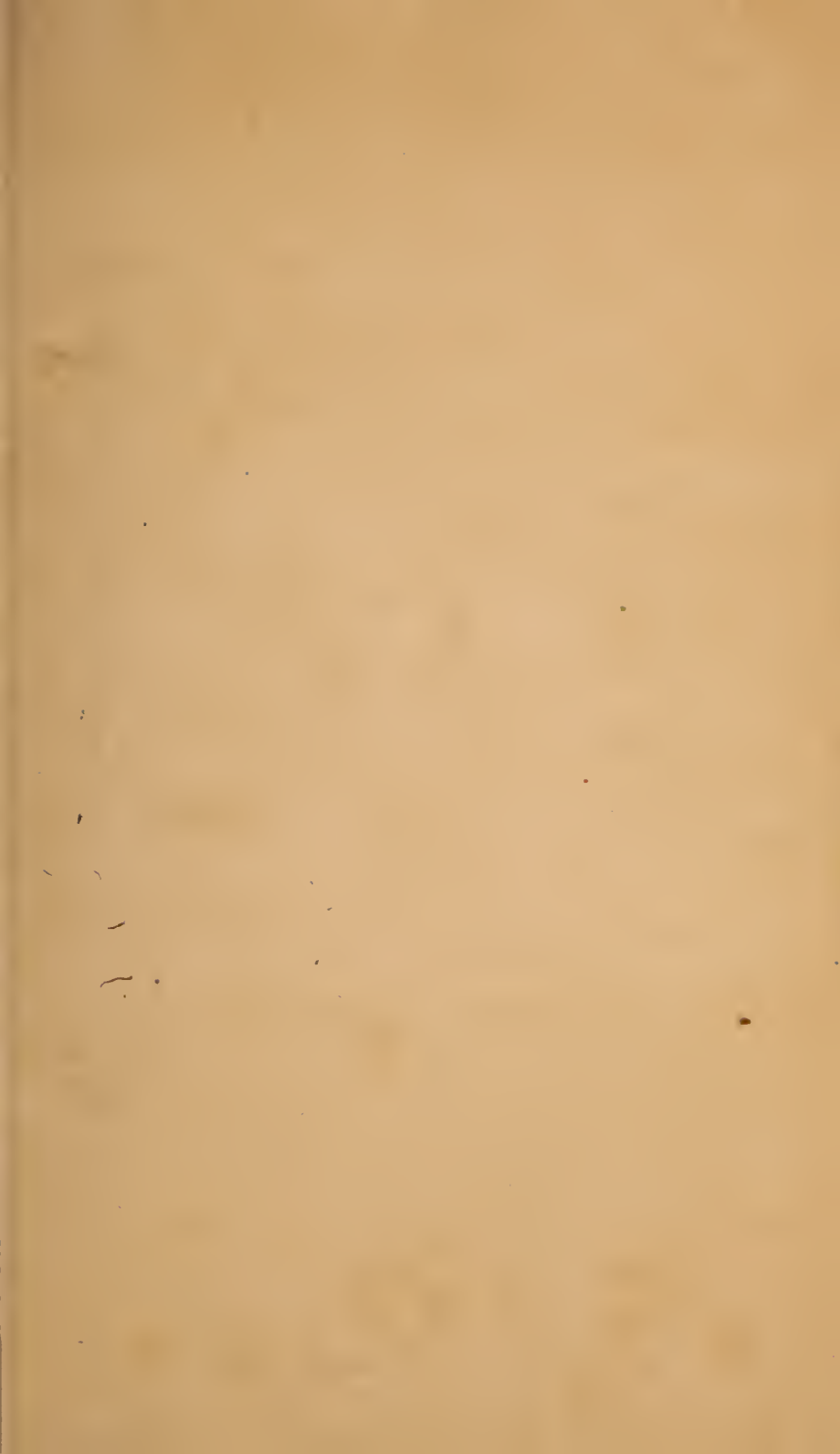
Section.....7.....

Number.....

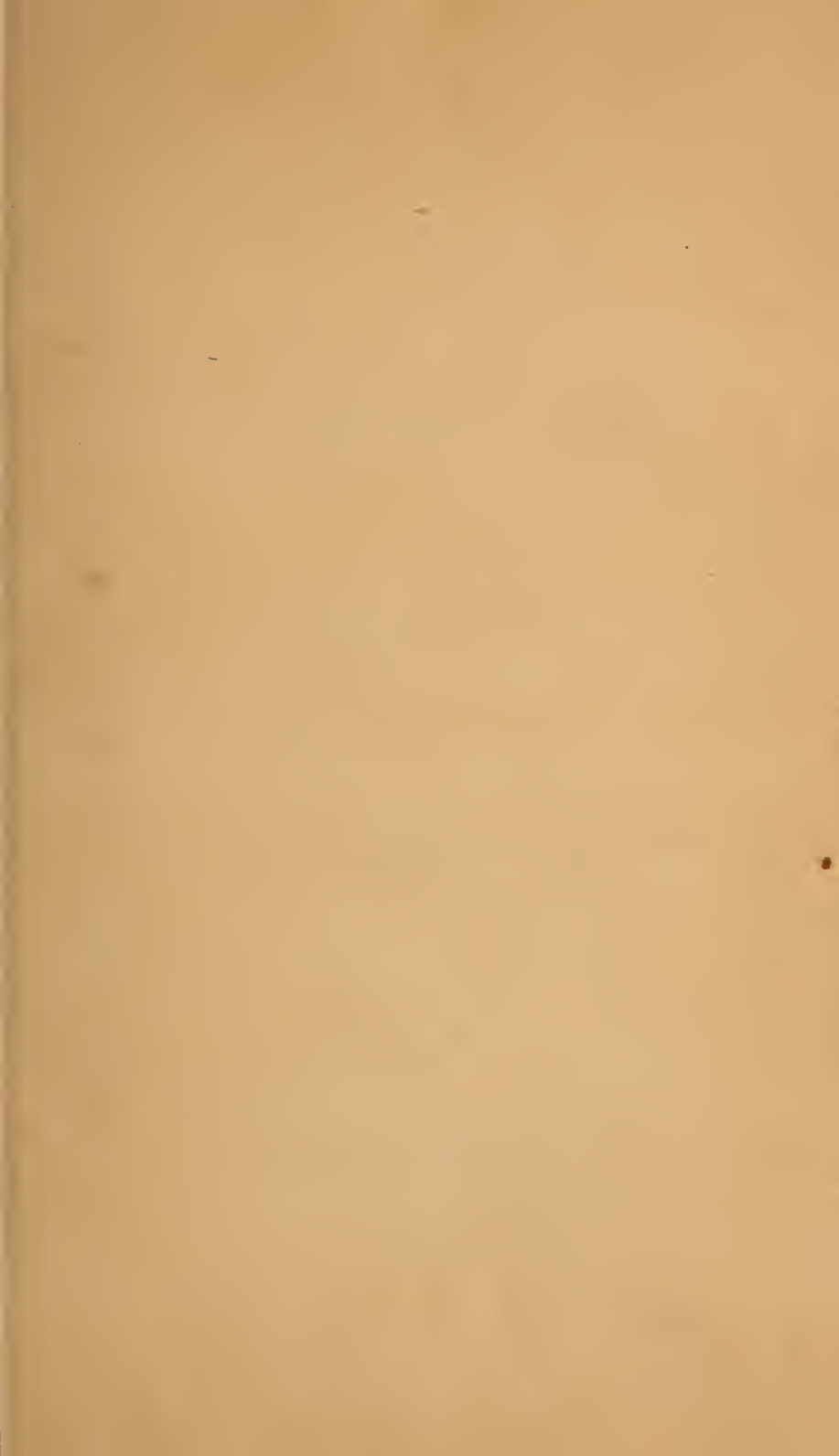
Sh '6.

SCC #10,961 v.14

The Chinese repository









THE

CHINESE REPOSITORY.

VOL. XIV.

FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1845.

CANTON, CHINA:
PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS.

.....
1845.

INDEX.

<p>ABORIGINAL tribes, 105, 115</p> <p>Agents, list of commercial 9</p> <p>Aksú, victory gained in 161, 164</p> <p>Allegiance, renunciation of 69</p> <p>Allom, series of views by Thomas 118</p> <p>Almanac, Christian in Chinese 136</p> <p>America, U. S. treaty with 555</p> <p>Angel, Chinese term for 145</p> <p>Appendages, felicitous 229</p> <p>Assault and battery in Canton 150</p> <p>Association of heaven and earth 74</p> <p>Astronomer, a European at court 161</p> <p>Astronomical Board, 84</p> <p>BALL, death of F. Joseph 400</p> <p>Bamboo, its great height 301</p> <p>Banditti about Canton 157</p> <p>Banners, officers of the eight 85</p> <p>Bangkok, climate of 339</p> <p>Baylis' Bay, notices of 257</p> <p>Books in the M. E. S. Library 288</p> <p>Bridgman, on Mr. Cushing's com. 413</p> <p>Bridgman, marr. of the Rev. Dr. 352</p> <p>Budhism, memoir on 423</p> <p>Burnah, embassies from 155</p> <p>CALENDAR, English and Chinese 2</p> <p>Callery's Dictionaire Encyclopedique 137</p> <p>Camels, transporting provisions 170</p> <p>Carriages, office of the imperial 84</p> <p>Catalogue of books, in the M. E. S. 288</p> <p>Catholicism, toleration of 540</p> <p>Ceremonial court, or Kwangluh sz' 83</p> <p>Chángling, skillful general 166</p> <p>Changling, commander-in-chief 169</p> <p>Charms, some account of 229</p> <p>Chekiáng, officers in the province 90</p> <p>Chekchu, notices of 296</p> <p>Chimmo Bay, notice of 271</p> <p>China, a series of views in 118</p> <p>China, the coast of 258</p> <p>Chunchew, coast line towards 272</p>	<p>Chihli, officers in the province 87</p> <p>Christianity, toleration of 195</p> <p>Christianity in China 51</p> <p>Christianity, universal toleration of 587</p> <p>Chusan, British forces in 16</p> <p>Cochinchina, embassies from 155</p> <p>Coins, assay of sundry 245</p> <p>Collinson, captain Richard C. B. 258</p> <p>Colonial office in Peking 82</p> <p>College, Kwohsz' kien, national 84</p> <p>Commercial houses, list of 9</p> <p>Consulate, H. B. M. at Canton, &c. 17</p> <p>Consuls, foreign 18</p> <p>Constitution, the U. S. A. frigate 352</p> <p>Corea, embassies from 154</p> <p>Corner, reef off Fort 277</p> <p>Cushing, Webster's instructions to 419</p> <p>Cushing, his correspondence 352</p> <p>Criminal court, or 'Táli sz' 83</p> <p>DANSBORGS Island, notice of 266</p> <p>Death warrant, the annual 163</p> <p>Deified men and heroes 233</p> <p>Denham, journal kept by 298</p> <p>Dialogues, by Rev. Dr. Medhurst 395</p> <p>Discourse by chancellor H'wang 436</p> <p>Disturbances in Chauchau fú 244</p> <p>Divisible type, specimens of 125</p> <p>Duke Ho, lord Amherst's friend 162, 165</p> <p>Dyer, specimen of his type 128</p> <p>EASY Lessons in Chinese 339</p> <p>Eight Banners, officers of the 85</p> <p>Eighteen provinces, officers in 87</p> <p>Embassies to Peking 153</p> <p>Etiquette, breach of court 162</p> <p>Everett, Alexander, H. commis. 352</p> <p>FACTORIES in Canton, notice of 347</p> <p>Folkstone Rock, notices of 260</p> <p>Family-locks, the hundred 230</p> <p>Festivals, notices of 448</p>
--	---

- Foreigners, list of residents. 3
 Finances, deliberations on the. . . 158
 Finn, Mr. J.'s account of. 305, 388
 Foreign coins, assay of. 245
 Foreign residents in Canton. 347
 Foreigners, increased liberty of. . . 495
 Formosa, notices of its scenery. . . 299
 Formosa, the government of. 92
 Foundling hospital at Shánghái 177
 Fuhchau fú, trade of. 247
 Fuhkien, officers in the province. . 91
 Funeral sermon, by Dr. Parker. . . 377

GIRDLES, two kinds of specified. . 132
 God, Chinese word for the true. . . 101
 God, Chinese term for. 145
 Good Hope, the Cape of. 258
 Great Britain, sends tribute. 156
 Guest's court, or Chú-keh. 153
 Gully, journal kept by. 298

HEDDE, commercial agent. 584
 Holland, embassies from. 155
 Honán, the government of. 93
 Houses, list of commercial. 9
 Hongkong, disease in. 445
 Hongkong, description of. 120
 Hongkong, colonial government of . . 13
 Hongkong, geographical notice of . . 291
 Hongkong, public works in. 248
 Hospital, foundling at Shánghái. . 177
 Húnán, the government of. 92
 Húpeh, the government of. 92
 Hwáng's warnings & admonitions . 436
 Hymn, specimen of Chinese. 485

ILÍPU, governor of Yunnan. 170
 Illegal associations, evils of. 69
 Imperial family, government of. . . 130

JAILOR, the cruel conduct of a. . . . 301
 Jews in China, notices of. 305
 Journal of Gully and Denham. . . . 298

KANSUH, the government of. 95
 Khoten and its dependencies. 97
 Kiángsi, officers in the province. . . 80
 Kiángsú, officers in the province. . . 88
 Kí-lin, a fabulous animal. 231
 Kiachta, Russian trade at. 280
 Kíying and Hwáng Ngantung. . . . 244
 Kúláng sú, British forces in. 16
 Kúláng sú evacuated. 150
 Kwángsi, the topography of. 171
 Kwángsi, the government of. 99
 Kwángtung, the government of. . . . 98
 Kweichau, the government of. 100
 Kweilin fú, or depart. of Kweilin . 172

LADIES, honorary titles of. 134
 Lamock Islands, notice of. 262
 Lanyet, anchorage westward of. . . 276
 Laos, embassies from. 155
 Lessons, easy, in Chinese. 339
 Liáng Hú, the government of. 92
 Liáng Kiáng, officers in the. 88
 Lin Tsehsii, notice of. 243
 Lin's cyclopedia of geography. . . . 543
 List of officers in government. 77
 Liuchiu, embassies from. 155
 Lock, the hundred family. 230
 Luhning, a veteran hero. 168

MACAO, regulations of customs in . . 151
 Magicians, prohibition of. 69
 Mail, the China, newspaper. 135
 Manchu's Ghioro or Golden race . . 131
 Mangoes, their abundance. 302
 Martin, the honorable Mont. 352
 Medhurst's Chinese dialogue. 396
 Medical Board, or T'aiyuen. 84
 Medical Society in Hongkong. . . . 245
 Memorial to governor Davis. 397
 Message to the U. S. A. senate . . . 353, 410, 487
 Matheson's harbor, notice of. 274
 Medico-Chirurgical Society. 244
 Meteorological notices in Siam. . . . 337
 Metropolitan officers, Peking. 85
 Mi-lih Fuh, the sect of. 71
 Miáu Tsz', aboriginal tribes. 105
 Midas, an American steamer. 248
 Min, notice of the River. 279
 Milne's account of the Triad Soc. . . 59
 Min-chí, the government of. 90
 Mirrors, the old brass. 231
 Missions, protestant, notice of. . . . 248
 Mission, notice of Protestant. 352
 Missions, notice of protestant. . . . 494
 Missions, Protestant in China. 56
 Missionary intelligence. 544
 Missionaries, two catholic. 167
 Mor, Ed. Soc. pupils' composition . . 465
 Morrison Education Society. 465
 Money-swords, notice of. 229
 Monument, the Syrian. 201
 Morrison, notes by the late Dr. . . . 157
 Moukden, officers at. 86
 Mound Peak, sand bank. 275

NAMOH, description of. 163
 Nanoh, south coast of. 261

- Naturalized, a Chinese 247
 Neck-ring lock, a charm 230
 Negotiations with Kiating, &c. 355
 New Frontier, Sinkiang, govt. 95
 New year, business of gt. resumed 168
 New Testament, versions of. 54
 Ngánhwui, officers in the prov. 89
 Nipal, a revolution in. 104
 Nobility, orders of the names. 132
 Notices of China, by P. Serra. 519

 OBITUARY notices of Mrs. Shuck 19
 Ock-seu or Wúkiu, notice of. 275
 Officers, list of in China. 234
 Ophthalmic Hospital, Canton 449
 Opium, annual growth of. 544

 PANGHU, or the Pescadore archipel 249
 Parker, on Mr. Cushing's commis. 413
 Parker, report of hospital. 449
 Passage Island, passage off. 272
 Perit, Mr. James Dunlap. 242
 Peach charm, notice of. 231
 Peh-yun Tsung, the sect of. 71
 Pei-king, or sacred books. 232
 Pescadore archi. notice of the. 249
 Petitions not to go to the city gates 157
 Petition, the right of encroached. 158
 Ping-hai, the anchorage of. 275
 Plenipotentiary, H. B. M., 17
 Portuguese government in Macao 18
 President Tyler's letter to the emp. 542
 Prisoners, liberation of. 247
 Protestant missionaries. 200
 Protestant missions, notice of. 148
 Provincial government. 86

 REBELLION of Mohammedans. 160
 Red Bay, notice of. 268
 Red Book, names from. 234
 Rees' Rock, notice of. 266
 Registers of the imperial family. 130
 Regulations of customs in Macao 151
 Religious processions, notice of. 543
 Reminiscences of China, &c., 157
 Representation, court of. 83
 Residents, list of foreign. 3
 Residents, foreign, in Canton. 348
 Robbery, by feigned officers. 159
 Russians, notices of their trade. 280

 SACRIFICIAL court, or Táichang sz' 83
 Sacrificial court, or Hunglo sz'. 84
 Sailing Directions for the Panghú 249
 Sailing directions for the coast. 258
 Salisbury, memoir written by. 423
 Shántung, the government of. 93
 Shánsi, the government of. 94
 Shensi, the government of. 95
 Siam, meteorological notices of. 337
 Siam, embassies from. 155
 Silks, the export of. 401
 Silver mines near Peking. 169
 Singán fú, the monument at. 201
 Slave, *nútsái*, the term disliked. 158
 Spells, forms of characters. 232
 Spirit of God, best term for the. 101
 Spirit, Chinese term for. 145
 Stud, office of the Imperial. 83
 Sword of Chángpoo and Gai. 231
 Sword, notice of the death of. 377
 Swords made of coin. 229
 Súchau, an excursion to. 584
 Sue Aman, death of noticed. 487
 Superintendent of British trade. 17
 Synagogue of Jews. 313
 Sz'chuen and its government. 98
 Scriptures, translation of the Holy 101

 TABLETS, the precious, registers 131
 Talismans, a kind of. 229
 Tang Tingching, notice of. 243
 Tankwáng's personal appearance 167
 Teachers of false doctrines. 69
 Tea from the Bohea hills. 304
 Tea sect, remarks upon the. 75
 Teas, the transportation of. 200
 Teas, the export of. 401
 Theatre, destruction of a, by fire. 335
 Tien Chú Káu, notice of the. 56
 Tientsin, trade with Canton. 162
 Toleration of Christianity. 195
 Toleration of Romanism. 532
 Tongsan harbor, notice of. 264
 Topography of Kwángsí. 171
 Treaty of Nanking, translation of 26
 Treaty with the U. S. America. 30
 Treaty with the French. 41
 Treaty with the U. S. A. ratified 247
 Treaties, remarks on the. 55
 Triad Society, notice of the. 244
 Triad Society, ordinance against 56
 Tribute brought from Great
 Britain. 156
 Tsungjin fu, or clansmen court. 130
 Tucker, introductory address by. 445
 Tungting hú, notices of the. 167
 Tutenag in Yunnán. 166
 Type, characters by divisible. 121
 Type, specimen of Mr. Dyer's. 128

 VICTORIA, H. B. M.'s birth day. 248

WANGHIA, the treaty of	555	YANG Yuchun, skillful general . .	166
War with China, a second	545	Yarkand and its dependencies . .	96
Webster, the hon. Daniel's letter .	423	Yellow river burst its banks . . .	167
Wheel-cart, notices of one	300	Yuh-tieh, Registers or Genealo-	
Williams' Easy Lessons	339	gies	131
Women, their kind conduct	301	Yunnan, officers in the province .	100
Wright, descriptive notices by Rev. G. N.	118		

CONTENTS.

No. 1.

Art. I. Comparative English and Chinese Calendar for 1845; list of foreign residents in China; commercial houses; colonial government of Hongkong; H. B. M.'s military forces and consular establishments in China; other foreign consuls; Portuguese government in Macao.	1
Art. II. Obituary Notices of Mrs. Henrietta Shuck, of the American Baptist Mission in China. Communicated for the Repository.	19
Art. III. Treaty of peace, signed at Nanking between England and China, translated from the Chinese.	26
Art. IV. A list of the thirty-four articles, deliberated and determined upon, for the trade of the merchants of the United States of America, at the five ports in China. Translated from the Chinese.	30
Art. V. French trading regulations; or a commercial treaty, in thirty-five articles, between France and China.	41
Art. VI. Christianity in China; its claims to be received by the inhabitants of the empire, with reasons for its propagation on the part of Christendom.	51
Art. VII. Comparative View of Six different Versions in Chinese of John's gospel, Chapter I. verse 1st.	54
Art. VIII. Journal of Occurrences: treaties with Great Britain, France, and the United States; affairs at Peking, Shanghai, Ningpo, Kulang su, Canton, Macao, and Hongkong; Protestant missions in China.	55

No. 2.

Art. I. An Ordinance for the suppression of the Triad and other societies in the island of Hongkong and its dependencies.	58
Art. II. Some account of a secret association in China, entitled the Triad Society. By the late Dr. Milne, principal of the Anglo-Chinese College. Communicated [to the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland].	59
Art. III. Evils of forming illegal associations; prohibition of magicians, leaders of sects, and teachers of false doctrines; renunciation of allegiance; the tea sect.	69
Art. IV. List of officers belonging to the Chinese government, extracted from the Red Book for the Chinese Repository, by a correspondent.	101
Art. V. Remarks on the translation of the words God and Spirit, and on the transferring of Scripture proper names into Chinese, in a letter to the editor of the Chinese Repository.	101
Art. VI. Journal of Occurrences: secret associations; revolution in Nipal; council at Peking; governmental embarrassments; the five ports; Macao; Hongkong; new publications; Protestant missionaries.	105

No. 3.

Art. I. Notices of the Miao Tsz', or Aboriginal Tribes, inhabiting various highlands in the southern and western provinces of China Proper.	104
Art. II. Essay on the justice of the dealings with the Miao Tsz' or Aborigines who dwell on the borders of the provinces.	115
Art. III. China, in a series of views displaying the scenery, architecture, social habits, &c. of this ancient and exclusive empire.	118
Art. IV. Characters formed by the divisible type belonging to the Chinese mission of the Board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.	124
Art. V. Tsung jin Fu, or Board charged with the control and government of the Imperial Family.	130

Art. VI. Literary notices: The China Mail, Nos. 1-5; Christian Almanac in Chinese, for 1845; and Callery's Dictionnaire Encyclopedique, Tome Premier.	135
Art. VII. Queries and remarks on the translation into Chinese, of the words God, Spirit, and Angel.	145
Art. VIII. Journal of Occurrences: Christianity in China; protestant Missionaries; new teacher for the Mor. Ed. Soc.; assault and battery in Canton; Evacuation of Kulang su; new port regulations at Macao.	148
No. 4.	
Art. I. Embassies to the court of Peking, indicating the way they come, the period of time, and the number of persons composing them.	153
Art. II. Chinese Reminiscences, compiled from notes made by the late Dr. Morrison, in the years 1826-27.	156
Art. III. Topography of Kwangsi; situation and extent of the province; its area and population; its subdivisions, rivers, mountains, productions, &c.	171
Art. IV. Report of the Foundling Hospital at Shanghai, translated from the original for the Chinese Repository.	177
Art. V. Toleration of Christianity, intimated by the emperor Tankwang, Dec. 23th, 1844, in a reply given to a memorial from the imperial commissioner Kiyung.	195
Art. VI. Journal of Occurrences: Peking Gazettes; the emperor engaged in religious worship; the northern ports; Ningpo; conveyance of teas; Hongkong; proceedings of the Medical Missionary Society; Protestant missions.	199
No. 5.	
Art. I. The Syrian Monument, commemorating the progress of Christianity in China, erected in the year of the Christian era at Singau fu.	201
Art. II. Some Account of Charms, and Felicitous Appendages worn about the person, or hung up in houses, &c., used by the Chinese.	229
Art. III. List of officers belonging to the Chinese government, corrected from the Spring Edition of the Red Book.	234
Art. IV. Lines on seeing a painting of the cemetery on French Islands, where Mr. James Dunlap Perit was buried, written by L. H. Sigourney.	243
Art. V. Journal of Occurrences: Chinese officers; Lin Tsehsu; Tang Tingehing; Kiyung; Hwang Ngantung; Triad Society in Chauchau fu; opium fleet: the China Medico-Chirurgical Society; an assay of sundry foreign coins; commerce of Fuchau; treaty with the U. S. A. ratified; a Chinese naturalized in Boston; liberation of prisoners in Hongkong; Queen's birth day; progress of public works; the American steamer Midas; Protestant missions.	243
No. 6.	
Art. I. Sailing Directions for the Panghu, or Pescadore Archipelago, with notices of the islands. By captain Richard Collinson, c. v.	249
Art. II. Sailing Directions for the coast of China; from the Cape of Good Hope to Amoy.	258
Art. III. Notices of the trade carried on by the Russians at Kiachta, upon the Frontiers of China.	280
Art. IV. Catalogue of Books in the Library of the Morrison Education Society.	288
Art. V. Notices of Hongkong; situation, shape and extent of the island; its surface, productions, geological features; principal divisions, Victoria, Chekchu, Shek-pai Wan, &c.; its original landlords; cession to the British crown; erected into a colony; its government, population, and prospects.	291
Art. VI. Journal kept by Mr. Gully and capt. Denham, during a captivity in China in the year 1842. Edited by a barrister. London, 1844.	298
Art. VII. Journal of Occurrences; dreadful loss of life by the burning of a theatre in Canton; commerce of Fuchau fu; return of major-general D'Aguiar from the north; surveys on the coasts of China and Formosa; Chinese pirates; relations of the Chinese with foreigners.	304
No. 7.	
Art. I. The Jews in China; their synagogue, their Scriptures, their history, &c.	305
Art. II. An account of the great destruction of life by fire, at a theatrical exhibition held near the Hall of Literary Examinations in the city of Canton, 25th May, 1845. Written by Liang Shih Pwan.	335
Art. III. Meteorological notices of the thermometer, &c., made in Bangkok, Siam, during five successive years, ending 1844. By J. Caswell.	337
Art. IV. Easy Lessons in Chinese: or Progressive exercises to facilitate the study of that language, especially adapted to the Canton Dialect.	339
Art. V. List of foreign residents in Canton, July	347
Art. VI. Journal of Occurrences: office of the Chinese Repository removed to Canton; payment of two millions of dollars to the British government by the Chinese; public executions in Canton and Hongkong; U. S. A. frigate Constitution; new legation from U. S. A. to China; changes in the government at Hongkong; new American consul; importation of ice; French missions in Cochinchina; Protestant missions in China	351

No. 8.

- Art. I. Message from the president of the United States to the senate, transmitting the treaty concluded between Mr. Cushing and Kiying in behalf of their respective governments. - - - - - 353
- Art. II. A Funeral Sermon, preached at Macao, on the death of Mrs. Mary Sword. - - - - - 368
- Art. III. The Jews in China: their synagogue, their Scriptures, their history, &c., &c. - - - - - 383
- Art. IV. Chinese Dialogues, questions, and familiar sentences, literally rendered into English with a view to promote commercial intercourse, and to assist beginners in the language. By W. H. Medhurst, sen. Shanghai, printed at the Mission press, 1844. - - - - - 395
- Art. V. Journal of Occurrences: memorial from the inhabitants of Hongkong to lord Stanley, with a letter to governor Davis; steamer Lady Mary Wood, &c. - - - - - 397

No. 9.

- Art. I. Particulars of the export of teas, raw silk, &c., &c., to Great Britain and the United States of America, in each vessel from 30th June 1844 to the 1st July 1845, with summaries of the preceding year 1843-1844. - - - - - 401
- Art. II. Message from the president of the United States to the senate, &c. - - - - - 410
- Art. III. Memoir on the History of Budhism, read before the American Oriental Society, at their Annual Meeting, in Boston, May 23th, 1844. - - - - - 423
- Art. IV. A discourse warning and advising the simple people to appreciate life. - - - - - 436
- Art. V. An introductory address delivered by Alfred Tucker, esq., surgeon of the Minden's hospital, at the first meeting of the China Medical and Chirurgical Society, on the advantages to be gained by a medical association, &c. - - - - - 445
- Art. VI. Journal of Occurrences: Chinese festivals; new hoppo; French ambassador; governor Davis made baronet; local news; and the Peking Gazettes. - - - - - 448

No. 10.

- Art. I. Thirteenth report of the Ophthalmic hospital at Canton, including the period from the 1st January, 1844, to the 1st July, 1845. - - - - - 449
- Art. II. The seventh Annual Report of the Morrison Education Society, &c. - - - - - 465
- Art. III. A Specimen of Christian Hymns in Chinese, with a translation of the same. Air "Coronation." "Ortonville." By the Rev. J. L. Shuck. - - - - - 485
- Art. IV. Message from the president of the United States to the senate, transmitting the treaty concluded between Mr. Cushing and Kiying. Death of Sue Aman, a Chinese shot by an American in Canton. - - - - - 487
- Art. V. Journal of Occurrences: Fires in Canton; drunken sailors in the streets; missionary intelligence; shipping at Shanghai; tyfoons and storms in the Chinese sea; troubles at Fuchau; encouraging prospects; naturalization proposed in Hongkong and its dependencies; liberty of foreigners in Canton—copy of a draft of a proclamation. - - - - - 494

No. 11.

- Art. I. Remarks on Specimens of literary composition written by pupils in the school of the Morrison Education Society, &c. - - - - - 497
- Art. II. Notices of China, by padre Serra, communicated by J. F. Davis, esq., - - - - - 519
- Art. III. Message from the president of the United States to the senate, &c. - - - - - 525
- Art. IV. Toleration of Roman Catholicism, by a special letter from their excellencies, Kiying governor general of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and Wang Ngantung governor of Kwangtung. - - - - - 539
- Art. V. Letter to the Emperor of China from the president of the United States of America, written at Washington 12th July 1843. - - - - - 542
- Art. VI. Journal of Occurrences: religious processions; stipulations of the treaties with China proclaimed; Lin's cyclopaedia of geography; military fetes at Peking; commissioner Everett returned to the U. S. A.; Kiying's visit to Hongkong; missionary intelligence; increase of Indian opium. - - - - - 543

No. 12.

- Art. I. Second war with China: causes that may lead to such an event; with remarks on the ways and means requisite to avoid hostile collision. - - - - - 545
- Art. II. Treaty between the United States of America and the Chinese Ta Tsing Empire, concluded and signed at Wanghia, July third in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, by their excellencies Caleb Cushing and Kiying, in Chinese and English. - - - - - 555
- Art. III. An excursion to the city of Suchau, made in the autumn of 1845 by Isidore Hedde commercial delegate, attached to the French Legation. - - - - - 584
- Art. IV. A communication from the imperial commissioner Kiying, addressed to Mr. Forbes, the U. S. A. consul, giving full toleration to the religion of the Lord of heaven, or Christianity as known to the Chinese government. - - - - - 587
- Art. V. Journal of occurrences: U. S. A. Squadron, commodore Biddle; exchange of treaties; stipulations of the Nanking treaty not complete; reference to Peking; French mission; Commissioner Lin: Castle Huntley; a junk run down; Worsburgh light-house; health of Hongkong; close of the year. - - - - - 590

CHINESE REPOSITORY.

 VOL. XIV.—APRIL, 1845.—No. 4.

ART. 1. *Embassies to the court of Peking, indicating the way they come, the period of time, and the number of persons composing them.* Translated by a Chinese from the Ta Tsing Hwui tien.

GUESTS' Court; literally, office of clear officers who regulate the affairs of guests at the imperial court.

Chú k'eh tsing lí sz',

主客清吏司。

In this office, there are to be three *lángchung*, 郎中, one of them is to be a Manchu, one a Mongolian, and one a Chinese; two *yuenwái láng*, 員外郎, one an imperial relation, and one a Manchu; and also two *chú sz*, 主事, one a Manchu and the other a Chinese. Its duty is to manage the tributary affairs of all countries, and the conferring of titles and gifts on them; also to regulate the annual tribute of imperial teas from Hoshán hien of Lungán chau in Ngánhwui province. And whenever the imperial memoirs or the precious register of imperial relations are finished, the officers of this court have to manage the business of conferring gifts on those officers who have labored on these memoirs and registers.

The countries in the four quarters of the world, which send embassies to the emperor of China and pay tribute are Corea, Liúchiú, Laos, Cochinchina, Siam, Súlú, Holland, Burmah, and those of the western ocean; all the other countries have only intercourse and commerce. The periods for all tributary countries to send their tribute, the way for tribute-bearers to travel, and the number composing each embassy is fixed.

Whenever any tribute-bearers arrive, the local officers on the frontier must immediately report the same to the emperor; if the emperor does not permit the embassy to proceed, the said officers (on the frontier) must forward to his majesty the memorial which they have brought from their own government, and report the articles of their tribute; if the emperor permits the embassy to proceed, the said officers must fix its numbers, the ceremonies of their audience, grant them gifts according to the fixed rules, provide for them what is necessary, (if any of them are sick or die,) show them compassionate charity; and an escort of officers and soldiers must be provided to protect the tribute-bearers while on their way coming to and going from Peking.

In conferring titles on the kings of foreign countries, an imperial edict or order must be bestowed on them; and if they come for the first time to annex themselves to the imperial government, there is bestowed on them a seal. These investments are made by sending gifts together with an edict, order, or seal. Officers who are sent as messengers to go and deliver these edicts, seals, &c., are all to be selected and appointed by a special order of the imperial will; their ceremonial robes and all necessaries must be granted according to their rank. If it is necessary for the messenger to pass over sea, then orders for sacrifices to the gods of the sea must be issued. If any gifts are presented to the messengers by the kings or officers of the country to which they go, they may either refuse or receive the same according to etiquette. When no commissioner is sent from the emperor, the edict or seal must be delivered over to the tribute-bearer of the said country, that he may take it back to his own government.

The Chinese and foreign merchants are permitted to trade with each other in such things as they have, regard being had to the established prohibitions. Compassion and charity must be shown to foreigners who are lost by shipwreck, &c., and they must be sent away in safety.

Foreigners of the western countries who are skilled in arts, or astronomy, and are willing to go and serve in Peking, must first be reported by the local officers at the place where they arrive, and on receiving a reply, they may be sent with a safeconduct, to the capital. The following are the countries from which ambassadors have come with tribute to the court of Peking.

Corea. This embassy comes to Peking by the city of Fung-hwáng, through Shingking, entering the Shánhái kwán. Its tribute

must be sent once in four years. The numbers of the embassy are to be one ambassador, one deputy, a secretary, three interpreters, and twenty-four men to protect the tribute. The number of servants and others is not fixed, but the imperial bounties are given to only thirty of them.

Liúchiú. This embassy comes by the way of Ngánchin of Fukien. Its period of coming is twice in three years. There are one ambassador, and one deputy; the number of interpreters and servants, &c., is not fixed.

Cochinchina. This comes from Pángsiáng chau of Kwángsí, entering by the pass of Chiungán. It comes once in two years. There are two or three ambassadors; the assistants may be from four to nine; and the servants, &c., may be ten or more.

Laos. This comes by the way of Pú'urh fú of Yunnán. The period is to be once in ten years. The number composing the embassy cannot exceed one hundred, and those who go to Peking cannot be more than twenty.

Siam. This comes by the Bogue of Kwángtung. The time is once in three years. The ambassadors may be two, three or four; but the men who go up to Peking cannot exceed twenty-six.

Sílú. This comes by Amoy of Fukien, once in five or more years, one ambassador, one deputy, one interpreter; but the number of followers is not fixed.

Holland. The Dutch embassy comes by the way of the Bogue, in Kwángtung; it has no fixed time. It may be composed of one or two ambassadors, one head follower, one secretary; the other followers cannot be more than one hundred, and those going to Peking cannot exceed twenty.

Burmah. This embassy comes by the way of Tángyuen chau of Yunnán, once in ten years. In the embassy there are the ambassador, head men, interpreters, and servants; they must not exceed one hundred in all; those that go to Peking, cannot be more than twenty.

The countries of the western ocean, (Europe) are Portugal, Italy, and England. These come by the Bogue of Kwángtung, and at no fixed periods. One embassy cannot have more than three ships, each ship cannot exceed one hundred men; the persons going to Peking must not exceed twenty-two, the rest must wait on the frontier for their return.

The foregoing extracts have been made from the 31st chapter, or *kiuen*, of the Collected Statutes of the Tá Tsing dynasty. The

original text is very brief, and is illustrated and explained by very copious notes. The *Chú k'eh sing lí sz'*, or Guests' Court, is one of the subordinate departments of the Board of Rites. Blending the affairs of the teas from one of the central provinces, with tribute and ambassadors from "the four quarters of the globe," seems odd and incougruous to barbarians. But so it is in the Statute-book; and so it has been in practice.

Among "the other nations," mentioned in the second paragraph, who have only commercial intercourse, we find the names of Japan, Acheen, France, Sweden, and some others which we are unable to identify with any in our English Gazateers. The reasons why these countries have not brought tribute are not mentioned. Great Britain first brought tribute in the 58th year of Kienlung, A. D. 1793, but no reasons for it are given; the phrase runs thus, *Ying-kih-lí kwoh, Kienlung wú shí páh nien, hien pei chin juh kung, 英吉利國乾隆五十八年遣部臣入貢*. This edition of the Collected Statutes, it is to be remembered, was published prior to the late war, and for aught we know, it is the latest extant. The publication of another edition, revised and made conformable to the new and altered relations of the Chinese empire, will be a matter of some interest to those who watch the political movements in the east. We remember to have seen it stated, among the reasons given by the governor of Canton why Mr. Cushing, the ambassador, should not proceed to Peking, that the United States of America had never sent tribute to the celestial court.

ART. II. *Chinese Reminiscences, compiled from notes made by the late Dr. Morrison, in the years 1826-27.*

No. 1.

"Canton, October 27th, 1826. His excellency the governor has issued, throughout the two provinces under his authority, proclamations to the following purport.

"That, since it is universally known in every province of the empire, where he has served, and especially in Canton, where he was deputy governor that his practice is, to attend to all affairs, whether great or small, in his own proper person, and not to depute them

to the management of others,—and since his heart and hands are pure from bribes—the friends he selects are honest men, and all soothsayers, diviners, and lounging artists are banished from his presence—he therefore informs the public, that all persons who may pretend to have access to him, and influence with him, are imposters. Instead of the people fearing such persons and suffering themselves to be intimidated and defrauded by them, he desires that they will seize the pretenders and bring them to justice.

“In another proclamation he says, that in the districts by the side of the river—at Canton, Whampoa, and downwards to the sea,—both the land and water are infested by banditti, formed into brotherhoods, who rob and plunder, and carry off by violence, the persons of those who will not give them money, and accept of a pass from them. These paper passes are stamped with a seal. To facilitate the putting down of these illegal associations, his excellency offers a reward to all persons who may seize such criminals, or give information against them in case of their being too numerous for private individuals to attack, that the military may be sent to apprehend them. A reward for one criminal capitally convicted, and to be decapitated or strangled, immediately on conviction, is one hundred and sixty dollars. The reward for those convicted of smaller crimes is proportionably less.

“It is reported outside that the governor requires, for the immediate supply for the grand army now in the field, and in motion against the rebel Chingkihurh, from the hong merchants 600,000 taels, from the salt merchants 400,000 taels, and from the country gentlemen 200,000 taels. Whether his majesty will accept of this ‘benevolence’ or not is as yet unknown. The daily expense of the army is said to be 70,000 taels.”

No. 2.

“Canton, November 6th, 1826. There is pasted up at the end of Hog Lane, a sort of proclamation from the hoppo, prohibiting foreigners from presenting petitions at the city gates, as a number of turbulent foreigners lately have done. The proper way to present petitions he says, is to give them to the hong merchants, to be by them transmitted to government, after having translated them into Chinese. Traitorous Chinese who assist foreigners to write petitions are threatened with punishment. This is a fresh encroachment by the local government on the freedom of petition: the city gates having been long considered the proper place to present petitions.

“The governor has issued a long proclamation containing regula-

tions concerning boats on the river; and the fishing and coasting craft; requiring that they shall all of them have painted, on their sails, sides of the boat, and on the masts, in very large characters, the name of the boat, according to a previous entry made at certain stations appointed for the purpose.

“The newly appointed hoppo, Wan tadjin is said to be the younger brother of Yingho, the fifth minister of state. At his late appointment there has been a considerable defalcation in the revenue, for which he is responsible; on which account his brother Yingho has solicited his majesty to appoint him to the hoppoship of Canton.

“The Peking Gazettes contain a few documents from the emperor urging the utmost attention and care in providing supplies, and sending them uninterruptedly after the army that has gone to Hami.

“About a year ago, the emperor says, he directed all governors, deputy governors, treasurers and judges of provinces, when writing letters of thanks, to employ the Tartar term *nútsái*, 奴才, ‘slave’ for the pronoun I; but on official business of a general nature to use the Chinese term, *chin*, 臣, ‘servant.’ This rule was, he says, distinctly stated to be for civilians; but the governor of Kánsuh, who is a Mongolian military officer, has presumed to drop the term ‘slave,’ and call himself a ‘servant’ in a late dispatch, sent to his majesty. This affectation of Chinese phraseology, the emperor considers very improper, and commands that it be not again adopted by Tartar military officers.

“The mountaineers called *Miáu tsz’* in Kweichan province, by predatory attacks, are giving annoyance to the local government.”

No. 3.

“Canton, November 8th, 1826. From the Peking Gazettes, it appears that the Board of Revenue, have had protracted deliberations on the state of the finances. By them it is declared that the income of government is not adequate to the expenditure. The deficit arises from the heavy expenses incurred by repairing the banks of the Yellow river; by insurrections of the *Miáu tsz’*, mountaineers; but the greatest source of expense arises from the movements of the grand army opposing the Mohammedan rebels. To meet the expenditure, the Board recommend his majesty to abandon his resolution, not to make any new revenue laws. They suggest an increase of the charges paid by those who purchase nominal rank;

and also to revive the usage, laid aside by the present emperor on his accession to the throne, which allowed those who had been implicated and deprived of office, to repurchase eligibility to the same office. Now in the time of financial embarrassment, say the Board, it should be remembered that China has been preserved in a state of social order and tranquility, by the reigning family, upwards of one hundred and eighty years, and there is not a subject living who eats the herbs, and treads the soil of China, who has not been born and bred under the auspices of the dynasty. It is therefore expected that both the literary class and the common people will not regret a trifling addition to the taxes, but will rejoice, and leap for very gladness, to come forward and assist on the present occasion. Appended to the suggestions of the Board there is a list of the items of increased taxes, and the regulations to be observed by those who repurchase official situations."

No. 4.

"Canton, November 10th, 1826. His excellency *Li*, the governor of Canton, has issued a proclamation to the following effect. It has come to his knowledge, that the trading boats on the numerous creeks and rivers of Canton, are greatly molested by piratical boats, pretending to the authority of government, and giving out that they are in search of opium and other smuggled goods. Under the pretext of searching, they rob and plunder every boat they attack, and otherwise misuse the people who at all resist them, and the governor acknowledges that the trading people, rather than lose time in vain prosecutions, often put up with the injuries received. He threatens to punish with the utmost rigor of law—even death, in any case that the law will permit any persons who may be brought before him charged with the crimes alluded to.

"His excellency is evidently between the two horns of a dilemma. He but a few days ago issued orders of the most minute kind for numbering, and lettering, and naming, and registering of all sorts and kinds of boats; and thus was raised the expectation of a constant and rigid search by government cruizers. The river pirates have seized hold on this circumstance, and originated a necessity for the proclamation of this day.

"A rather serious disturbance occurred lately on the Grand Canal, the waterman resisted and mocked and insulted the armed police usually attached to those fleets of boats, which made it necessary to call in a military force. There is moreover an endeavor to restore the coasting conveyance for rice, instead of the Grand

Canal, and the conflicting parties as interest inclines are sending in conflicting statements. They are all accused however of employing various expedients to increase the bulk and weight of the grain. Some increase it by "physic," as the Canton people say, about ten per cent. But according to the Peking Gazette the "physic," in the space of one hundred days, destroys the grain.

"There is a sullen silence preserved in the Gazettes concerning the rebellion of the Mohammedan tribes. The local government however is said to consider it in every way a serious national calamity. If suppressed the expense will be ruinous, and some individuals, *who read the stars*, think the dynasty is drawing to a close. The replies of his majesty to memorials on national affairs contained in the Gazette are very laconic, such as, 'Record the document;' 'Be it so;' 'I know it.'

No. 5.

"Canton, Nov. 13th, 1826. The space for placards on the walls of the city having become scarce, the magistrate of this district has caused a square board to be attached to the upper part of a pole, so as that a man or boy can carry it conveniently, as is done in London. On this Board the magistrate has written—

"Mind your doors,
"Watch your fires."

"The people laugh at his vigilance as quite unnecessary, for they are deeply enough interested in doing what he exhorts them to, to render his admonition quite superfluous. They turn round and bid him mind his proper business—for by his neglect and cruelty it is said upwards of two hundred persons died in prison last year. And many of these were perfectly innocent, being either arrested on suspicion or implicated by others.

"The Peking Gazette contains a long letter from the governor of that province on the distress which prevails in the southern part of it; first from excessive rains, and subsequently from a want of rain. The expense to government in supplying the starving poor with rice, water, &c., he estimates at several hundred thousand taels.

"In Húnán province the rivers to the southward of the great 'Fungting lake have, in consequence of heavy rains overflowed their banks and inundated the surrounding country, carrying away cottages, houses, public offices, and the prison of Chángshá, the chief city of the province. The loss of lives is represented as considerable. His imperial majesty speaks of all this distress with

commisseration, and directs the usual relief, afforded by government in such cases, to be granted to the distressed."

No. 6.

"Canton, December 2d, 1826. Extracts from the Peking Gazettes, dated at court, October 23d, have been received. His majesty expresses great satisfaction on account of a victory over a rebel party at Aksú or Oksou, lat. $41^{\circ} 09'$ W., long. $79^{\circ} 13'$ E. They were but a small party; and, although they opposed the imperial troops with musketry, when crossing a river, they were all killed by a shower of darts and arrows. A few stragglers were taken, and, after having undergone an examination, were hanged and left suspended *in terrorem*. Several thousand muskets, swords, and spears were taken, and a thousand head of cattle and sheep. The emperor expects that the grand army will ere long concentrate at Aksú, and exterminate the rebels.

"The last article in the extracts, of the above date, contains permission for a European astronomer *Káushau kien*, (whose name stands *fifth* in the imperial almanac for next year) to return home to wait upon his aged mother till her death. The governors and deputy governors of provinces are commanded to furnish him with a guide through the provinces, and not to permit his lingering on the road, which might lead to some disturbance. Should his aged mother die soon after his arrival in Europe, he need not return to Peking. On his arrival at Canton the governor is directed to take proper care of him and urge his speedy departure."

No. 7.

"Canton, December 11th, 1826. The regular Peking Gazettes, up to Sep. the 25th, and extracts from later ones up to November 1st, have been received. They are filled with papers concerning the military operations in Tartary.

"A censor has ventured to write against the new law proposed by the Board of Revenue. He sent in his paper on the same day as the Board did theirs, of which circumstance the emperor avails himself to reprimand him, and deliver him over to a court of inquiry,—for he had no business to know anything concerning the project, till the emperor had published his opinion. His majesty defends this, or some similar measure, on the grounds of ancient usage in time of war; and the reasonableness of raising fresh supplies for extraordinary exigencies instead of appropriating the regular internal income of the government to the present external mili-

tary operations. Grain is abundant in Tartary, he says; but the transport occasions a very heavy expense.

“Several of the officers on Formosa, who permitted the burning of villages, and other acts of violence by the insurgents, are punished by dismissal from the service, and others are delivered over for trial to the appropriate Board.

“Yinghó, the minister who was praised by his majesty, for resuming the practice of sending grain to the capital by sea from the southward, has written a letter of thanks. In his letter, he says the practice had been discontinued 200 years. The dynasty abandoned it on account of the Japanese pirates.

“There are from sixteen to twenty junks going from Canton to Tientsin carrying dried fruits, sugar, glass-ware, camlets, woolens, opium, &c., in small quantities. They sail about the beginning of the 6th month; and return in the 11th with ripe fruits, sheep and deer’s hams, skins, &c. Each junk invests between 20,000 and 30,000 dollars.”

No. 8.

“Canton, January 6th, 1827. His imperial majesty has observed and censured certain irregularities in the etiquette of the court, which indicate a spirit of assumption on the part of those members of the imperial family who have the title of *wang*, a king. To these, ministers of state only *bend* the knee; but to the princes of the blood, sons of the emperor, they are required to *remain* on their knees, when they present their respects. He has observed this rule violated, and blames it. A Tartar writer also has, when addressing by petition one of the kings, called himself *nútsái*, a slave; which is condemned, as giving too much honor to the king, and as being even worse than remaining on the knees when addressing him. The court of inquiry recommended that the Tartar writer should be chastised as well as degraded and dismissed: but the emperor is satisfied by ordering his dismissal. Part of his crime was getting up a document which related to the emperor, on an inferior material, under the pretext of economy. It was found however that he did not put the money saved into his own pocket, and therefore he was excused.

“Duke Ho, of lord Amherst’s embassy, has written to the emperor, saying, that his present appointment as horse-keeper in Tartary, is one of no importance; and therefore he begs leave to be permitted to join the grand army, now proceeding against the Mohammedan rebels. The emperor is displeased by the proposal, and denies the

request: adding, that Ho's conduct is very improper. But, as he thinks his present office of little importance, his majesty relieves him from it; and orders him to come to Peking and wait for farther order.

"A military officer at Aksú in Tartary, in consequence of his father's death, has requested permission to return home, and observe the usual period of mourning. The emperor refuses his request, and desires that he will not, for domestic affairs, neglect national ones. When he has subjugated the rebels, and returns victorious, he will be permitted to go home and mourn for his father."

No. 9.

"Canton, January 10th, 1827. The latest regular Gazettes bring down the Peking details to October, 23d. The second in command Táng Yuchun, has announced repeated victories over the rebels at Aksú, on account of which his majesty expresses great satisfaction. A few thousands were killed or taken prisoners. Standards, muskets and horses innumerable were captured on the occasion.

"The Board of Revenue is commanded to issue two millions of taels, in addition to four millions already advanced to the commissariat in Kánsuh province.

"The general, above referred to, has written to inform his majesty that the soldiers in Tartary are suffering a good deal from the coldness of the season. The emperor has therefore ordered ten taels a man to be advanced to the army, in order to provide themselves with necessaries. There have been more offers of service to join the army in Tartary, but they are like the former ones declined.

"The autumnal death warrant, signed by the emperor at eight successive periods this year, amount to 581. In Canton fifty one are to be executed within 40 days after the signing of the warrant. In Kwangsí twenty-five. In Sz'chuen province, ninety-four are to be executed within the same period. There are nine to be executed who were tried before the emperor; their crimes are not specified.

"In addition to the European astronomer, who has been dismissed at his own request, another is sent away on account of his age and infirmities. They are ordered to travel together to Canton, and are to be sent from Macao to Europe by the governor of the province.

No. 10.

"Canton, January 24th, 1827. An official dispatch from the commander of the forces, Yáng Yuchun at Hami, to his imperial majesty.

“Yáng Yuchun hereby respectfully states to his majesty successive victories over the rebels for the consolation of his sacred mind.

“On the 1st of the 9th month (October 20th, 1826,) I arrived at Hami, where I received letters from Chángtsing and Talingah, saying that on the south of the river Hwanpáshih, to the southward of Aksú, the rebels had posted themselves with a design of opposing our troops. On the 21st (November 9th), they had gone westward along the river and burnt Chahalakih, and had plundered the village Ahla’urh.

“Talingah with Pahapú took under their command the imperial troops from Oroumtsi; also Tourgouth and Mungkú forces, and went along the course of the river in pursuit. Having arrived at the spot, they divided themselves into two branches to oppose the enemy.

“On the 22d at a shallow part of the river, the imperial forces crossed, under a discharge of musketry and cannon from the rebel banditti. The imperial troops, with impetuous courage straight forwards rushed and also simultaneously sent forth musketry and arrows, which killed upwards of three hundred of the rebels. Alive were taken upwards of forty. The rebel banditti retired, crossed the river, and fled to the southward. The government troops pursued as far as the great Mohammedan village, where they burnt to death upwards of a hundred persons, and seized innumerable cattle belonging to the rebels.

“Unexpectedly another division of the rebels crossed the river. They were opposed by Kih’urhfakih, but the troops being weak and few were unable to withstand the shock, and were by the rebels dispersed. Another party of the rebels either attempted to surround our troops or to cut off communication.

“When I received these accounts, I was much alarmed and extremely anxious for the defense of Aksú; to which city I sent such orders, and assembled such forces, as not only saved the place, but completely routed the rebel party, three hundred of whom were put to the sword. The horsemen escaped for the moment. The pursuers decapitated the slaughtered bodies of the fallen enemy, and eventually overtook those who fled, a hundred of whom were dismounted and killed; on examining the dead bodies it was believed one of the slain was a leader of the rebel party.

“Some of the prisoners were examined and executed. The whole proceeding, the general says, is sufficient to evince the aid of heaven against the rebels; and to *cheer the hearts of men*. To which his

majesty responds: "Very cheering to men's hearts," and with his vermilion pencil marks several sentences, and concludes by saying he was infinitely gratified by the perusal of the dispatch, promising at the same time to reward the victors."

"The accounts of the fall of Cashgar, when his majesty shed tears as he read the document, are subsequent to the preceding affair.

"Lung-páu, one of the imperial house, who for his dissolute and riotous conduct was sent to Kirin, in eastern Tartary, has made his escape, and strict orders are issued to apprehend him. He *must* be taken—says his imperial majesty.

"A military officer of some rank has committed suicide, because, it is alleged, he could not obtain permission to return home and repair the tombs of his ancestors, which had been injured by an inundation. The emperor suspects there was some other cause, and has ordered a strict inquiry to be made on the subject.

"During heavy rains and sleet in the province of Honán, great fears were entertained that the Yellow river would burst its banks, but happily, through the exertions of the officer appointed to watch against such an occurrence, no material injury was sustained. His majesty expresses great gratitude to the river god, and has sent ten large Tibetan sticks of incense to be burnt before the image, and has directed that worship be paid and sacrifices offered in the emperor's name.

"His majesty has issued a severe censure on duke Ho, of lord Amherst's embassy, and degraded him from the office of Nui táchin (inner great statesman) and has moreover ordered him to be subjected to a court of inquiry. The reason assigned is, that not being satisfied with the refusal to let him join the grand army, he solicited leave to come to court for an audience of the emperor. He was allowed to come and ordered to state to the officers of the great military council what his wishes were. He replied that he merely wanted to see the emperor; and had no business to state to him. This conduct was considered so stupid and foolish as to subject him to the punishment mentioned above. His majesty remarks that were other officers to act thus, the respectability of government would be gone."

No. 11.

"Canton, January 27th, 1827. Extracts from the Peking Gazettes up to December 14th, 1826, have come to hand; and contain several papers concerning the late disturbance on Formosa, and the present contest in Little Bucharía.

“His majesty blames the late resident at Wúshih, which is situated between Cashgar and Aksú, for his ignorance of the dispositions of the people he had to govern, and for improper severity towards them.

“Some horses had been stolen or lost, for which the resident seized and kept in custody some of the chiefs, and took from them the honorary peacock’s feather which his majesty had conferred, till the horses should be restored. He next ordered a person entitled a *muhsah*, to come to him at Aksú, but the *muhsah* suspected treachery, and would not go,—on which the resident proceeded to violence and wounded the *muhsah*. For these several cases of mismanagement he is recalled, and commanded to put himself under the orders of Chángling, the minister of state, who is acting as commander-in-chief at I’lí.

“Chángling has reported to his majesty a complete victory over a division of the rebel banditti,” (as they are called) near Aksú. The extermination was complete; and the “rebel-thieves washed clean” from the face of the earth. The division consisted of about 3000 men. The perusal of the document gave his majesty great joy.

“The rebles opposed for a time the imperial troops: but they were out-manœuvred, and thrown into confusion. Húcháu, an adjutant, went out from the ranks, and in personal combat killed several of the rebels, when his majesty’s forces, rushed on to the conflict, and killed the larger half of the rebel party: the rest fled, were pursued, and cut down, till not a man escaped. Afterwards seventy men were taken prisoners, and fifty-two women were found. Among the slain five leaders were discovered, whose heads were, forthwith, cut off, and taken away. A great number of muskets, spears, swords, iron-balls, powder, horses, cows, and sheep were taken. Thus, as the emperor expected, on the actual arrival of the two great and skillful generals, Chángling and Yáng Yuchun, victory has declared on the side of the imperial army.

“His majesty has conferred on the generals and officers, jeweled rings, swords, purses, &c., &c. In one dispatch, some officers are blamed, who, when wounded, had retired, or retreated before the army; but his majesty distinguishes between that, and actually flinching in the day of battle, and therefore excuses them.

“In a letter from Yunnán to the emperor, it is stated that they have, in the government ware-houses, upwards of nine millions of catties of tutenag and lead; and a request is made by the governor that its accumulation may be stopped for one year, as what they

already have is enough for the consumption of all the provinces, for one or two years to come.

“To the imperial Astronomical Board, two Tartars have been appointed instead of the two Catholic missionaries lately sent away. From this it would appear that his majesty purposes to relinquish the European part of this establishment.”

No. 12.

“Canton, February 1st, 1827. There is a report of the Yellow river having burst its banks; but no written details have yet been received. It is commonly said that his majesty is most unfortunate; nothing but droughts or inundations, insurrections or rebellion are heard of, in any part of the empire. The Chinese call the Yellow river, the emperor’s Family-ruining, or Prodigal son.

“The emperor is now in his 46th year. In early life he was passionately fond of martial exercises, archery, horsemanship, &c. To increase his muscular strength he took medicinal preparations, called “strengthening pills;” which occasioned the loss of his teeth. He is tall, lank, hollowcheeked, black-visaged, toothless and consequently prominent chinned.”

No. 13.

“Canton, February 20th, 1827. In the Peking Gazette there is a long paper concerning the lake called Tungting hú, in the centre of Húkwáng, on which divides the modern Húpeh, or province north of the lake, from Húnán, the province south of the lake.

“This lake is 800 Chinese *li* in circumference, which is more than 200 English miles. The emperor Yungching spent 200,000 taels in rearing a stone break-water, in the centre of it. He made it in the form of a *bow*, by which he formed an artificial bay towards the southward to defend vessels from gales of wind blowing from the northward.

“This lake is much infested by pirates; and to adopt such measures as will protect the traders from these, is the object of the paper from Sungfú, the governor of province. His recommendation is that around the shores of the lake in each district the civil and military officers shall be responsible for the portion of the lake opposite their own coast; at the same time when any alarm is given, they shall all be required to act in concert.

“In Shensí province about the latitude 37° N., it appears that annually the Yellow river is frozen over; and the barbarous inhabitants about the lake called Ko-ko-nor, (by the Chinese Tsinghái)

cross the river and commit depredations on the borderers. There is a long letter from the governor of Shensí on the subject, complaining of the local military officers for neglect of duty. Inroads have been made five times this season, and the principal officer has reported them only twice, to an inferior authority, and never to the governor at all. The Mungkú inhabitants had lost their cattle and brought the affairs before the governor. The governor recommends two methods to obtain the parties who have been guilty of the depredations alluded to: the one is to employ spies; and the other, to interdict the exportation of tea to those tribes who have been guilty.

“By this days Gazette it appears that 10,000 camels are employed by the commissariat in transporting provisions and necessaries to the army in Tartary. Luhning, a general now in his sixty second year, being quite unable to move in consequence of disease brought on by exposure to cold and damp during his military services, has requested leave to retire. Against rebels in Húpih and other places he has been engaged in four wars; he has fought in a hundred and eighty-five battles; has killed twenty-five rebels, taken three prisoners, and been once wounded.

“The question is now whether to let him retire on full pay or half pay. The military Board says the four requisites for full pay are found in Luhning; he has killed enemies, taken prisoners, been wounded, and is 60 years of age. It is therefore recommended that he be allowed to retire on full pay.”

No. 14.

“Canton, February 17th, 1827. On the 4th instant the governor of Canton Lí, and the deputy governor Ching, at their respective offices, at 5 o'clock in the morning, opened the gates under a salute, and according to custom, in the great hall, directing their adorations to the imperial palace in Peking, performed the ceremony of homage, and opened the government seals, which had been shut up during the new-year's holidays.

“All the secretaries, clerks, &c., arranged in a line, performed the kotow and congratulated their excellencies.

“The next day a sum of money from the revenue of the province was forwarded to Kánsuh, towards defraying the expense of the army there.

“Extracts from the Peking Gazette dated at court, January 9th have been received. In consequence of the death and retirement of several of the heads of provincial governments, a number of promotions and changes have taken place.

“Chángling, the commander-in-chief in Tartary, has written to inform this majesty, that a prisoner taken from the rebels, had confirmed the previous statement, purporting that in the battle of Aksú, a considerable number of the rebel leaders had fallen. They had been sent from Cashgar, Yarkand and other places, and were at that battle completely swept away, not one of them having escaped. In consequence of this, the advance of the grand army will be, his majesty anticipates, a matter of no difficulty. He regrets the fate of those officers and men, who in the preceding engagements, either committed suicide or fell in battle; especially the general King-tsiáng, who sacrificed himself for the sake of his country. Further honors are conferred on the persons and kindred of the heroes of Cashgar and Aksú.

“The fifth minister of state, Yingho, who is of the same family as the present hoppo Wán, is turned out of the ministry; and ejected from his chambers in the imperial palace, where he resided to advise with the emperor. He and other members of the Board of Revenue are delivered over to a court of inquiry.

“The occasion of this proceeding was a request presented to government, by some private individuals, in the neighborhood of Peking, to be permitted to open silver mines. It is considered by government a settled point, that silver mines, in the provinces, should remain shut. But on the mention of the present case, the emperor at first thought the proximity to the capital might make some difference, and he ordered the governor of Peking to ascertain whether there was any objection from the *fungshwei*. However, on rethinking, he considers it quite improper to admit the question for a moment, and he therefore orders the governor of Peking to desist from the inquiry; and censures the Board of Revenue for not giving an instant refusal to the application: his majesty says, “Yingho was a minister of state, and not unacquainted with the dignity of government; yet he took the lead in presuming to lay such a subject before me: what sort of sovereign does he look upon me to be, that he should carry his presumption to such an unlimited degree! It is impossible not to punish him. Yingho is hereby commanded to descend to the rank of colonial secretary; and to retire from the rooms of my southern library, and the management of the imperial household,” &c.

“Several of the princes and the first minister are ordered to revise the imperial genealogy.

“The late governor of Canton, who was sent to Yunnán at the close of the Burmese war, is missing in the Peking Gazettes.

A Tartar called Yípú is now the acting governor of Yunnan province.

“His majesty has ordered 6000 camels for the commissariat department. These camels cost, it is said, 42 taels each.”

In laying before our readers the foregoing brief and miscellaneous Reminiscences, we have had in view a threefold object: first to give them a variety of important facts; in the second place, to afford occasion by those facts to notice remarkable changes or coincidences in the affairs of state; and in the third place, to observe how carefully Dr. Morrison watched and recorded the political phenomena of the Chinese empire. Of these very numerous facts, we will notice only a few, and those in order that we may indicate changes from, or coincidences with, what is now current.

1. Purenness from bribes has been claimed and proclaimed by Chinese officers from time immemorial. It is customary for them, on entering a new office, first to proclaim their uncorruptedness; and having done this, at once to set about doing the very thing they have disclaimed. Hence officers, 官, are said to have *two mouths*. We have good reason to know that even the high spirited commissioner, Lin, could and did receive what was nothing more nor less than gifts, or *bribes*. It is said that there is no office in the empire that is not venal, and but few that are not bought. And having bought office, the incumbent deems it his rightful privilege to get “indemnity.”

2. The banditti, at Canton and down to the sea, the paper passes, &c., are quite as numerous and current now as they were in 1826.

3. On the score of petitions, translated by hong-merchants, traitorous Chinese assisting foreigners, &c., all is changed. The old order of things has disappeared.

4. The disposition, noticed in certain Manchu and Mongolian officers, to use Chinese terms, instead of their own, has been long animadverted on by the emperor, and, it would seem, to very little effect, this affectation of Chinese phraseology still continuing as rife as ever.

5. The protracted deliberations of the Board of Revenue, on the state of the imperial finances, of which so much has recently been heard, it is abundantly evident from the foregoing notices, are no new thing in China.

6. The Grand Canal is likewise now, as of old, continually ‘overstepping the bounds of propriety,’ and causing anxiety to both sovereign and people.

7. Accounts of calamities,—occasioned by inundations, by the want of rain, by scarcity of grain, &c., fill the whole history of China. They are found in every dynasty, and in every age.

8. European astronomers we believe have entirely ceased to have place in the Astronomical Board at Peking. We fancy, however, that their services may ere long be again sought; and if sought, they will doubtless be obtained. On page 154, in this number, it will be seen that the imperial government has opened the way for scientific men and artists to enter the service of his majesty.

In concluding our own remarks on these notices, made by Dr. Morrison, we ought to state that we have given only about one half of the numbers contained in the original file, kindly placed at our disposal. For many years, indeed from the time he came to China in 1807, till the time of his death in 1834, he was a careful observer of men and things. There was no other European whose knowledge of China and the Chinese could be compared with that which he possessed. From the time he entered the service of the honorable East India Company till he left it, he kept very full journals, not only of the correspondence with the local government, but also of his own doings. He likewise prepared copious notices from the Peking Gazettes, and transmitted them almost daily to the chiefs of the factory. The foregoing Reminiscences are specimens of what he did in this department. Such a series of notices, from the Gazettes, is very valuable, affording the best means of making us thoroughly acquainted with the present state and prospects of China. But these were his minor duties. The amount of instruction which he communicated, orally and by means of the press, was very great. He was remarkably pure in doctrine. He loved the Bible, and the duties it enjoins. He preached both in English and in Chinese, till a few days before his death, and with good effect.

ART. III. *Topography of Kwángsí; situation and extent of the province; its area and population; its subdivisions, rivers, mountains, productions, &c.*

OUR readers will find the following papers in volumes eleven, twelve, and thirteen: in volume eleven page 45, the names of the

eighteen provinces, with the names of their principal and subordinate divisions; and also topographical notices, of Chehkiáng, on pp. 101 and 162; of Kiángsí, on p. 210; of Ngánhwui, on p. 307; of Kiángsí, on p. 374; of Chihlí, on p. 438; of Shántung, on p. 557; of Shánsí, on p. 617; of Fukien, on p. 651; in volume twelve, on pp. 88, 309, 477, notices of Kwángtung; and in volume thirteenth, on pp. 320, 357, 418, 478, 513, and 561, an alphabetical list of all the provinces, departments, districts, &c., of the whole wide empire of the reigning dynasty.

The detailed survey of the several provinces we now resume, commencing with the 'Hide West,' as the Chinese call the province *Kwángsí*, 廣西, situated directly westward from the Wide East, or *Kwángtung*, 廣東, as they call the province of Canton.

The province of Kwángsí, or the Wide West, is of an irregular shape, approaching to a parallelogram. According to our large map, generally followed in all the preceding descriptions, it extends from about long. $4^{\circ} 15''$ to $11^{\circ} 30'$ W. of Peking; and from lat. $21^{\circ} 45'$ to $26^{\circ} 15'$ N. It comprises an extensive territory of 78,250 square miles, with a population of 7,313,895 souls, giving an average of 93 to each square mile. It is bounded on the north and northeast by Kweichau and Húnán, on the east and southeast by Kwángtung, on the southwest by Cochinchina, and on the west by Yunnán. Proceeding from the city of Canton, nearly due west, a distance of one hundred and forty miles, or a little more than two degrees, following the *Sí Kiáng*, or West River, you arrive at the frontiers of the province, not far from the city of Wúchau. At that point you stand on the lowest ground in the province; and at no great distance from you, numerous rivers converge and unite their waters—some of these taking their rise along the northern frontiers, others on the southern, while the sources of the principal ones are found farther west in the provinces of Kweichau and Yunnán.

The following is a complete list of the departments and districts of the province, in the order they are enumerated in the Ta Tsing Hwui Tien.

I. 桂林府 *Kweilin, fú*; or the

Department of Kweilin, comprises ten districts,

viz: 1 ting, 2 chau, and 7 hien.

- | | | | |
|------|----------|-------|----------------|
| 1 臨桂 | Linkwei, | 3 永寧州 | Yungning chau, |
| 2 陽朔 | Yángsoh, | 4 永福 | Yungfuh, |

- | | | | |
|------|------------|--------|-----------------|
| 5 靈川 | Lingchuen, | 8 全州 | Tsiuen chau, |
| 6 興安 | Hingngán, | 9 義寧 | Yning, |
| 7 灌陽 | Kwányáng, | 10 龍勝廳 | Lungshing ting. |

II. 柳州府 *Liúchau fú*; or the

Department of Liúchau, comprises eight districts,
viz : 1 chau, and 7 hien.

- | | | | |
|------|-------------|------|------------|
| 1 馬平 | Mápíng, | 5 懷遠 | Wáiyuen, |
| 2 來賓 | Láipin, | 6 柳城 | Liúching, |
| 3 象州 | Siáng chau, | 7 融縣 | Yung hien, |
| 4 雒容 | Lohyung, | 8 羅城 | Loching. |

III. 慶遠府 *Kingyuen fú*; or the

Department of Kingyuen, comprises five districts,
viz : 1 ting, 2 chau, and 3 hien.

- | | | | |
|------|----------|-------|---------------|
| 1 宜山 | Yshán, | 4 河池州 | Hochí chau, |
| 2 天河 | Tienho, | 5 東蘭州 | Tunglán chau. |
| 3 思恩 | Sz'ngan, | | |

IV. 思恩府 *Sz'ngan fú*; or the

Department of Sz'ngan, comprises three districts,
viz : 1 ting, 1 chau, and 3 hien.

- | | | | |
|-------|---------------|------|--------------|
| 1 武緣 | Wúyuen, | 4 遷江 | Tsien kiáng, |
| 2 百色廳 | Pehshih ting, | 5 賓州 | Pin chau. |
| 3 上林 | Shánglin, | | |

V. 泗城府 *Sz'ching fú*; or the

Department of Sz'ching, comprises three districts,
viz : 1 chau, and 2 hien.

- | | | | |
|------|----------|-------|--------------|
| 1 凌雲 | Lingyun, | 3 西隆州 | Sílung chau. |
| 2 西林 | Sílin, | | |

VI. 平樂府 *Pingloh fú*; or the

Department of Pingloh, comprises eight districts,
viz : 1 chau, and 7 hien.

- | | | | |
|------|------------------|-------|------------------------|
| 1 平樂 | Pingloh, | 5 修仁 | Siújin, |
| 2 昭平 | Cháuping, | 6 永安州 | Yungngán <i>chau</i> , |
| 3 賀縣 | Ho <i>hien</i> , | 7 恭城 | Kungching, |
| 4 荔浦 | Lípú, | 8 富川 | Fúchuen. |

VII. 梧州府 *Wúchau fú*; or the

Department of Wúchan, comprises five districts,
viz: 5 *hien*.

- | | | | |
|------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| 1 蒼梧 | Tsángwú, | 4 容縣 | Yung <i>hien</i> , |
| 2 藤縣 | Tang <i>hien</i> , | 5 懷集 | Hwáitsih. |
| 4 岑溪 | Tsinkí, | | |

VIII. 潯州府 *Sinchau fú*; or the

Department of Sinchau, comprises four districts,
viz: 4 *hien*.

- | | | | |
|------|--------------------|------|----------|
| 1 桂平 | Kweiping, | 3 武宣 | Wúsiuen, |
| 2 貴縣 | Kwei <i>hien</i> , | 4 平南 | Pingnán. |

IX. 南寧府 *Nánning fú*; or the

Department of Nánning, comprises six districts,
viz: 3 *chau*, and 3 *hien*.

- | | | | |
|-------|------------------------|------|---------------------|
| 1 宣化 | Siuenhwá, | 4 隆安 | Lungngán, |
| 2 新寧州 | Sinning <i>chau</i> , | 5 永淳 | Yungshun, |
| 3 上思州 | Shángsz' <i>chau</i> , | 6 橫州 | Hwáng <i>chau</i> . |

X. 太平府 *Táiping fú*; or the

Department of Táiping, comprises seven districts,
viz: 2 *ting*, 4 *chau*, 1 *hien*.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------------------------|-------|------------------------|
| 1 崇善 | Tsungshen, | 5 養利州 | Yánglí <i>chau</i> , |
| 2 龍州廳 | Lungchau <i>ting</i> , | 6 左州 | Tso <i>chau</i> , |
| 3 明江廳 | Mingkiáng <i>ting</i> , | 7 永康州 | Yungkáng <i>chau</i> . |
| 4 寧明州 | Ningming <i>chau</i> , | | |

XI. 鎮安府 *Chìngán fú*; or the

Department of Chìngán, comprises three districts,
viz: 1 *ting*, 1 *chau*, 1 *hien*.

- 1 天保 Tienpáu, 3 小鎮安驪 Siauchingán
 2 歸順州 Kweishun chau, ting.

XII. 鬱林州 *Yuhlin chau*; or the

Department of Yuhlin, comprises four districts,
 viz : 4 hien.

- 1 陸川 Luhchuen, 3 博白 Pohpeh,
 2 北流 Pehliú, 4 興業 Hingnich.

The following brief descriptions of the several departments of the province are taken mainly from the imperial statistics, as we find them in the Hwui Tien.

I. The department of *Kweilin* forms the northeastern portion of the province, having the departments of Liúchau and Pingloh on the west and south, and on the north and west the departments of Tsingchau, Páuking, and Yungchau, in Húnán. It is of a circular shape, having the chief city,—Kweilin, the metropolis of the province—situated near its centre. It is the seat of the provincial government, being the residence of the *siunfú* or governor, and of the financial commissioner or *púching sz'*. Its name, Kweilin, 'Forest of Cinnamon trees,' is evidently derived from the fact, that the country is covered, in many places, with this tree. It stands on the west bank of the *Kwei kíng*, or "Cinnamon river," just above its junction with the Yáng river.

II. The department of *Liúchau* is conterminous with the province of Kweichau on the north and northwest; on the east with the departments of Kweilin and Pingloh; on the south with that of Sinchau; and on the west with those of Sz'ngan and Kingyuen. From east to west it is narrow, but stretches nearly two degrees from north to south. The chief city of the department stands on the northern bank of the *Lung*, Dragon river, one of the principal branches of the West river.

III. The department of *Kingyuen*, like the preceding, is conterminous with the province of Kweichau on the north and northwest; on the east it is bounded by Liúchau; south by Sz'ngan; and west by Sz'ching. The chief city is situated, on the southern bank of the Dragon river, near the eastern border of the department, and is, Du Halde says, "encompassed with frightful mountains."

IV. The Department of *Sz'ngan* lies south of Sz'ching and Kingyuen, having Liúchau and Sinchau on the east, and Náming,

Táiping, and Chingán on the south and southwest. Its form is somewhat like that of a boy's kite, a narrow strip of territory extending, from what appears as the body of the department, along the Siyáng kiáng, quite on to the borders of the province of Yunnán.

V. The department of *Sz'ching* forms the northwest portion of the province, and is bounded on the north by Kweichau, on the west by Yunnán, on the south by Sz'ngan, and on the east by King-yuen. Its shape is nearly that of a parallelogram.

VI. The department of *Pingloh* is bounded by Húnán on the northeast, by Kwángtung on the east, by Wúchau on the south, by Sinchau on the southwest, by Liúchau on the west, and Kweilin on the northwest. Its chief city stands on the east bank of Cinnamon river. The country is traversed by several rivers running from north to south.

VII. The department of *Wúchau* is bounded on the east and northeast by Kwángtung, on the northwest and west by Pingloh and Sinchau, and on the south by Yuhlin. It is a narrow tract of land, and extends from southwest to northeast a distance of more than a hundred miles.

VIII. The department of *Sinchau* is bounded by Liúchau on the north, by Pingloh and Wúchau on the east, by Yuhchau on the south, and by Nánning and Sz'ngan on the west.

IX. The department of *Nánning* is bounded on the north by Sz'ngan and Sinchau, on the east by Yuhlin, on the south by the province of Kwángtung, and on the west by the department of Táiping. According to Du Halde, "great parrots are found here, also a kind of fowl which discharges threads of cotton out of its mouth, also very large porcupines, which dart sharp quills at those who approach them."

X. The department of *Táiping* is bound north by Sz'ngan, east and north by Nánning, on the southeast by Kwángtung, on the south and southwest by Cochinchina, and on the west by Chingán, and forms the southwestern portion of the province. The soil is fertile, and the country populous.

XI. The department of *Chingán* is bounded on the north by Sz'ngan, on the east by Táiping, on the south by Cochinchina, and on the west by Yunnán. Honey and wax are plentiful in this department.

XII. The department of *Yuhlin* is bounded on the northwest by Nánning, on the north by Sinchau, on the northeast by Wúchau,

and on the remaining sides by the province of Canton. Its situation is due north from the island of Hainán.

The principal river of the province is the great Western river, which has its sources in the provinces of Kweichau and Yunnán. Like most other rivers, it takes different names in different parts of its course. Its tributaries are very numerous, indicating that the province is well watered in every part. Hills and mountains rise in all the several departments, and many of them are inhabited by tribes of the Miáu tsz'. Large quantities of excellent timber come from this province to Canton. Rice, silk, and various fruits, common in Canton, are plentiful. Mines of the common and of the precious metals exist, and have at times been worked and found productive. For the most part, the people are rude and unlearned.



ART. IV. *Report of the Foundling Hospital at Shánghái, translated from the original for the Chinese Repository.*

IN the second year of Yungching, in the intercalary 4th month, the 28th day, the following imperial edict was issued to the prefect and subordinate officers of Shuntien fú.

“Outside the Kwángning gate of the capital, there has heretofore been the Pú Tsí Táng, or Hall of Universal Benevolence, where all aged, diseased, and destitute persons might find an asylum. Those who had the control of the business, invariably delighting in virtue, well-merited commendation, and his sacred majesty Káughí gave them an inscribed tablet in order to lead onwards to the love of virtue. You, who have the official charge of this place, ought also constantly to give them commendation and advice in order to stimulate and excite them. But those who are young and strong, with vagrants and idlers must not promiscuously enter, by borrowing any false pretext, which would tend to increase wandering and idleness, and give rise to disturbances. And we have heard that within the Kwángkiú gate there is a Foundling Hospital, where all those infants and children, who cannot be nourished and brought up, are received during a course of ten years; it has reared and settled very many. The nourishing of the young and the maintaining of orphans (which is recorded in the monthly register) being an

exaltation of virtue of a similar nature with the supporting of the infirm, and compassionating of all the aged, and a thing which in the common practice of the world is difficult, WE, both praising and delighting in it, have especially granted a door-tablet, and also make a gift of money, in order to manifest our own inclinations, and by commending and leading the way in pecuniary aid to stimulate and rouse to action. WE have again sent communications to the governor and vice-governor of each province, that they may transmit their orders to their officers to advise and call forward all those who love to do good, throughout all the cities, large towns and populous places. If they can, in accordance with the regulations of the capital, effectually carry on this matter, on the principle of nourishing the young and pitying the destitute, they will similarly reap advantages, and the compassionate and kindly feelings of men will be excited and roused into action. Special edict."

Preface to the Report.

There is no employment better than that of nourishing infants, but there is also nothing more difficult than this nourishing of infants. Are there widows? Compassionate them. Are there aged? Support them. They can speak of their troubles. But with infants it is not thus. Are there sick? Dispense medicine to them. Are there the starved and cold? Give clothing to them. Beyond this there is naught to be done. But in the bringing up of babes, the babe must depend upon its wetnurse. It is also unlike the charity-schools, where they only require a teacher; and unlike the burying of the dead, when you can hire coolies and may also lead them yourself. The infants, having entered the establishment, must there remain, until they have been brought up to girl or boyhood, when they may leave. It is unlike the precautions for saving the shipwrecked, which are only extraordinary cases. It is unlike the receiving of the wanderer, who after a while returns. The squalling babe is committed to the care of the wetnurse, who gave not birth to it, and this care must be prolonged even to the extent of months and years, before it can be brought to maturity. If with one or two there be a fear of not properly sustaining the charge, how much more in case of some tens and hundreds? But I say that it is not difficult if so be there are people to superintend this business.

Shánghái Foundling Hospital has existed ever since the 49th year of Kánghí; and during this interval there have been many times of prosperity and many of decline. When prosperous, it has protected and brought up very many. When in decline, it has sent

them away to other cities. Does not this arise from the different circumstances of former and succeeding times, and also from the difference occasioned by efficient or inefficient superintendents? In the 16th year of T'aukwáng, when I had the magistracy of the city, the establishment had declined, and I pondered over the methods for reviving it. Understanding that the former superintendent 'Tsáu-kiun was dead, I therefore quickly gave over the business of the establishment to Ch'úkiun of the Tungjin Táng, in connection with that. Ch'úkiun at first refused, but afterwards took the office; and after he had done so, with a singleness of purpose, devising most excellent and admirable plans; and if we consider the time of its first establishment, the present was comparatively better, and my heart was exceedingly delighted.

Some one perhaps will say, since Ch'úkiun is thus able to plan for the establishment, and at first expressed a wish to hold office but for a short period, why should he wish, having acquired merit, to retire? Perhaps lest he might be involved in some responsibility, perhaps fearing lest he should not eventually succeed, and he would act beforehand. All these then are those who do not know Ch'úkiun.—He who sees an opportunity for doing good and does it, is benevolent. He who acts and does not anticipate the difficulties, is unwise. He who is aware of the difficulties, and does not meet them, wants resolution. Ch'úkiun knew of the difficulties of the affair regarding the Foundling Hospital; and yet could not bear to see the decline of the institution. This refusal showed his wisdom; and his accepting of the office, his benevolence and resolution. I at first, on account of his refusal, believed him capable of discharging this office; and on his assuming it, I still more considered him capable of success.

The Shú King says, "If you would nourish infants, you must sincerely seek out their wants." It also says, "Anticipate the difficulty, in order to accomplish with ease." Mark Ch'úkiun's commencement to his call for subscriptions, and you will then see his mind. Let those who succeed him, acting in accordance with the old regulations, be fearless of difficulties, and not willing to slur them over. Thus, he who protects the life of infants, and displays the benevolent favor of the government towards the young, how shall his merits be accounted small?

Now Ch'úkiun has printed the following report, which he laid before me, requesting me to add a preface, because I was well acquainted with the difficulties of the matter, and the subsequent suc-

cess in meeting them. Regarding the numbers of subscribers, and the particulars of the regulations, as they are all stated in this book, I need not again refer to them.

This preface is written by Wáng Mien, the promoted prefect of Súchan, assistant superintendent of the public granaries, acting prefect of the independent prefecture of Táicháng, formerly the acting sub-prefect of Shánghái.

Report of the Shánghái Foundling Hospital.

Shánghái has had a Foundling Hospital from the 49th year of the emperor Kánghí. It originated in an imperial order, which was issued through the whole of the provinces, to the officers of each district and department, directing them to superintend the public contributions, and to await the voluntary subscriptions of the gentlemen and scholars (towards Foundling Hospitals). But alas! in all this our city was deficient. For two years previously, in consequence of dearth, deserted children filled the roads. At this time the learned scholar Mr. Wútung Tsáu had returned home on sick leave, and compassionately wished to form some plan for their relief. In conjunction with Mr. Sí Chincháng, he drew out regulations for an institution, and consulted with him. The latter gentleman generously granted a garden near the sub-prefect's office, and to the eastward of the Táhshwui bridge, and drew plans for the building, to consist of three halls; the centre one for the idols and their worship; behind there was to be a bedroom, a sitting room, and kitchen, for the accomodation of the stipendiary officers of the institution. In the front there was to be a door-tablet bearing the inscription, "Foundling Hospital." On the left side there was to be the place for receiving the infants; the persons who brought them were to strike the door-post, so that the people inside may not have any clandestine communication; on the east and west were to be empty chambers for the accomodation of two wetnurses, so that the foundlings when brought in may be suckled for a while, until they are apportioned by lot to the wetnurses outside. The directors each contributed in his own department. The yearly officers gave largely towards the yearly expenses. There were Mr. Wúkáng, with his brother Tsáunán, his nephew Táchun, and Mr. Síchun's son-in-law Lí Hohchau, who shared equally the duties of office. The monthly officers contributed monthly the supply of fuel and water, and attended to the foundlings. There were also overseers, who according to the seasons solicited for clothing, examined into and kept the books, superintended the physicians and apothecaries, as well as

the stipendiary officers and servants of the institution. Every year a report was published, in order to make manifest their justice and diligence.

At this time they were leaders in goodness, and the hearts of all men were stimulated to action. Those who contributed, sent subscriptions from all quarters; those who strove to excite an interest in the affair, endeavored to be first and feared to be behindhand; and thus the circumstances attending the origin of the Foundling Hospital were exceedingly favorable. But afterwards the officers became remiss, and the subscribers daily diminished in numbers. But the four yearly officers behaved as heretofore. As regarded the institution, the great and small matters, income and expenditure, with the balancing of accounts, all depended upon the care of Hohchau. His assistant was Kingnán the son of Mr. Sitsun, who filled the offices of a yearly director, overseer, and monthly inspector. It is difficult to find a man who will in this way exert himself as a monthly officer, and also by exciting interest and providing funds. In all reverses, he was ever the most excellent. Hohchau holding the office of an overseer, unceasingly applied himself to the care of the expenditure, and yearly in the autumn, in conjunction with a few like-minded friends, he called on the public for assistance, throughout the city and suburbs, and was the leader and foremost in all these efforts. People willingly responded to their call, and fully defrayed the half of the necessary expenses. About the 60th year of Kánghí, Mr. Wúkáng died, and thus was lost one of the yearly directors. Deficiencies in wages and food, were paid by Hohcháu himself, in order to meet the monthly exigencies. Besides thus providing for wages and food, he constantly visited and attended to the affairs of the institution, and although his domestic business was pressing, he did not relax in his exertions. The sincerity and excellency of his delight in virtue increased with the lapse of time, and to his efforts may be attributed the continuance of the institution. When Kingnán died, it was difficult for Hohcháu to manage matters alone, and he called on his friends for assistance. In the 4th year of Yungching, Táchun responded to his call, and at the same time the three brothers Chihlung, Kingsán, and Yumán, planned together with him, to restore the affairs of the institution. These three gentlemen were all nephews of Wúkáng, and they said that, with regard to the Foundling Hospital, sincere effort was needed, and that they strove not for fame. If yearly eleven children are received and nineteen die, is this the want of compassion in the

directors? Upon this, they carefully examined the early regulations. First they renewed the rules of examination, investigated the deficiencies of the children's clothing and food. Next they paid attention to the regulations regarding the physician and apothecary, to see that the infants had aid in time of sickness. As it was important that the state of the wetnurses should be ascertained, they again brought up the plan of strict investigation, and the giving of a certificate of hire, thus lessening the privations of the children.

Also with regard to the necessary cautions in the allotment of the children, they revived the practice of casting lots for the nurse, and thus collusion and partiality were avoided. In the 11th month of this year, Hohchau resigned the office of overseer, and the two brothers Tsiáukwoh in conjunction with some like minded friends divided the works into four periods of three months each. They again kept the register, with the most minute correctness, and the accounts were audited with the greatest accuracy, and the report published monthly. The interior regulations of the establishment were strictly enforced, they were very particular in the discharge or retaining of the wetnurses; scrupulously careful that those who adopted children should attend to their preservation; and appointed officers to attend to the proper treatment of the dead. Lest the children should be bitten by mosquitoes Chúnán distributed curtains to them all; and lest they should cry from cold, Táchun gave all additional padded clothes. The regulations having been long neglected, Kingsán and Táchun consulted together, and had them published for general information. The hall being out of repair, Yúmán, Táchun, with the virtuous lady Wúkáng's widowed daughter-in-law, applied themselves to the restoring and beautifying of it. The regulations were gradually renewed and order reestablished. The superintendents and other officers applied themselves faithfully and with single-mindedness to their respective duties, and the lives of the infants were thus preserved.

These were the means by which the institution was enabled to attain to its former condition, and even to surpass its previous prosperity. I, Tsinchin, look upon the Foundling Hospital as a plan similar to the practice in the Cháu dynasty, of relieving orphans in the spring and summer seasons; as in the Hân dynasty, the emperor issued an edict to supply, from the public granaries, orphans and those who had children whom they were unable to support; or as in the Sung dynasty, 500 máu of the public grounds were given for the erection of buildings for the reception and nourishment of cast-

away children. During the Yuen and Ming dynasties, until the present time, there were no fixed regulations. But when the present emperor ascended the throne, throughout his whole conduct he showed his reverence for the institutions of the ancient emperors, and in his pity for orphans, he was even more sedulously compassionate. Shunchí rigorously prohibited the drowning of female infants. The empress dowager gave large contributions of rice to the Foundling Hospitals. Kánghí widely diffused his gracious benevolence, and in his southern progress specially gave an autograph inscription for the central hall of the Súchau Institution. On his accession to the throne, he gave to the Institution in the capital, a golden inscription, intimating that it was a mark of commendation. He also issued an edict, commanding that letters should be transmitted throughout the provinces requiring the officers to exhort and call on the people for subscriptions. His favor to the young surpassed the thousand ages of antiquity. By such examples we may see the deep and renovating influences of imperial virtue, and the unlimited extent to which it feeds the charity of the benevolent and the excellent.

The Shú King says, "The end and the beginning are as one, and virtue must be daily renewed."

The Book of Ode says, "Children's children, and grandsons' grandsons follow without failure." From these quotations we infer that to commence such establishments is not easy, but that to maintain them is still more difficult.

In the business of a Foundling Hospital, energy, funds and order are required: if one of these then are wanting, it cannot be supported. At present, all these worthy gentlemen have attained this end by great energy, have maintained it by sufficient funds, and have carried it out by order. The difficulties which still remain lie in the means of its continuance. Does not the sage say, "The virtuous is never single, he must have associates?" Thus all these worthy gentlemen, having each exerted his energy, and used his means and measures to befriend these squalling babes, have been followed in the higher classes by civil and military officers, and in the lower by the principal individuals in the towns and villages. Who did not obey the imperial injunctions for the diffusion of general benevolence, or mutually assist in supplying that which the funds and measures were not sufficient to attain to? A universal answer, to a general demand! — And an ever-flowing and continuous stream! The children of our town have, in fine, ever received

protection by this institution. Whence should so much anxiety arise lest funds should be meagre and means small? I, Tsinchin, having retired from office on account of my parents' death, with Han Kánlái and Cháng Kienfau performed the duties of secretaries to the institution. We subsequently published the regulations, with a general statement of the progress of the institution, and appended the names of all its superintendents and officers in readiness for the examination of the local magistrate.

Wúkáng, Sítsun, Tsáunán, Hohchau, Kingnán, Chíhsung, King-sán, Yumán, Tahchun, Hienfú, all fellow citizens with Kánlái and his son-in-law Tsiaukwoh, natives of Fhing, resident in Shánghái; these with the remainder of the superintendents, &c. have all seen the report. Their names are not here mentioned.

Written by your fellow citizen Wáng Tsinchin, on a lucky day, in the 3d year of Yungching the 7th month.

*Regulations for the Yuhying Táng, or
Foundling Hospital.*

1. All the friends of the institution shall by appointment assemble in the hall on the 1st and 15th days of the month; when they shall reverently approach before the idol, burn incense, and prostrate themselves; which finished, they shall examine the infants' register, inspect the children's tickets, and give out the wetnurses', wages and food. It is requisite that this be done with justice and circumspection; on no account let their be trifling or remissness.

2. As the directors each have their private business, and circumstances which would make it difficult for them to remain at the institution, they should therefore publicly request two of the friends of the institution constantly to reside there, in order to take the management and control. One of them, to take charge of the records and registers, the receiving of the infants, the allotment of the nurses, the giving out the childrens' tickets, and the receiving and dispensing of the money.—It is requisite that all this be recorded minutely and carefully. The other, to make investigations, daily to give out the things which may in turn be requisite, and taking in his hand the infants' record, to go round to the place appointed for each, first to examine the child's ticket, then to take cognizance of the nurse's diligence or neglect, and whether the child be fat or thin, which is upon the spot to be entered into the record, in readiness for the 1st and 15th days of the month, when the directors shall examine and verify, and dispense praise or blame. These offices are most important ones, and if filled with singleness of heart

and strenuous effort, neither shirking from exertion or ill-will, the merit is not small; and it is desirable that they should exert themselves in unison.—These two officers shall each receive a monthly salary of 2000 cash.

3. In the institution, there was formerly an attendant, which now as of old is necessary. It is required that he should run on errands, and await the directions and orders of the friends of the institution, he must not presume to be absent; every month he shall receive for food and wages, 1400 cash.

4. In the institution, there was formerly one wet nurse; it is now determined to add another, in order to prepare for the reception of infants.—Each shall receive monthly wages, 2000 cash.

5. Whenever a cast-away infant is brought to the institution, the officers of the hall must make an examination as to the year, month, and day of its birth, and the lines and fashion of its fingers; whether the five senses and the four limbs be perfect or not;—and whether there be sores or scars;—these with the color of the clothing are to be minutely recorded in the infants' register. It is then to be given over to one of the wet nurse of the institution to suckle, and on the morrow the child's ticket is to be written out and given to the nurse, who now receives and takes charge of the infant; and from this day commences the reckoning for its milk. Each nurse shall receive per month, for food and wages, to the amount of 760 cash, to be paid half monthly.

6. The most important thing in the nourishing of the infants is the hiring of wetnurses. It should constantly be a subject of forethought. If there be any one who wishes to take this situation, either her own husband can come to the hall, and announce her name, or a relative or neighbor must come and give security for her. The officers of the hall must then examine whether she really has milk or not, and her name and surname must then be entered upon the record; when infants come they are to be distributed successively to the nurses. If the women be neglectful in nourishing the children; or if they transfer them with payment to other hands, or exchange their charge among themselves, hoping in this way to spare themselves trouble; or, worse than all, should they take their own children, send them to the institution; and as formerly presume to offer themselves as wet nurses, hoping thereby to receive payment: all these several kinds of abuses, it is difficult to enumerate, but it depends upon the officers constantly to make investigations, and having once certainly ascertained that they do exist; then if the

offenses be light, let the women be dismissed and others called ; and if they be serious, let the offenders be sent to the magistrate for punishment.

7. In the hall there must be five registers. The subscriptions of the good and faithful, irrespective of their being in money or other things, must be entered in the subscription register. When foundlings are brought to the institution, the age of the said infants, their personal appearance, the date of their arrival and of their being put out to nurse, being arranged in order according to their number and tickets, shall be minutely recorded in the foundlings' reception book. When a wet nurse applies to the institution, and on examination is found to have milk, her name and surname, and place of her abode, shall be entered into the hired wet nurse register. When any children are adopted from the institution, they are to be entered into the adoption register. When any children are sick, having small-pox or other diseases, they are to be entered in the sick register. These five registers must all be verified by the 1st and 2d clerks.

8. The institution shall have four forms of tickets. For each subscriber there shall be drawn out a ticket in triplicate, one to be given for his own keeping, one to be kept in the institution, and the other to be kept in the superintendent's office. There is also to be a ticket requesting the physician's attendance, upon seeing which he will instantly come. There is also to be a ticket for the apothecary, upon seeing which he will dispense the medicines required. The tickets for the adopted children shall be drawn out in duplicate; the one shall be the bond for the receiving of the child, which shall be laid by in the institution; and the other the agreement of transfer, which shall be given to the family adopting the child.—These shall be stamped with the official seal of the sub-prefect.

9. Each child when sent to nurse shall have a ticket. On it shall be written the age and appearance of the said child, with the date of its being sent out; and the name, surname, and residence of the nurse. On the back of the ticket shall be written out the twelve months, divided into semi-monthly periods, so that when the woman brings the ticket to demand her wages, underneath each period shall be written the word *paid*.

10. When a child has reached the age of three years, it is then able to eat and drink, to run and walk by itself. And if, as hitherto, it is unadopted by any one, the said child shall receive a ticket, and be again taken into the institution, where there shall be hired nurses to take charge thereof.

Officers taking charge of the children's effects, - - -	2
Officers in charge of the writing materials, - - -	3
Apothecaries, - - - - -	3
Auditors, - - - - -	2
Treasurers, - - - - -	4
Physicians, giving gratuitous advice, - - - - -	5

The number of the children.

The children who die before they are put on record should be enumerated in a separate column. Such children as are sick, when received into the institution, it is not advisable to put out to nurse; 1stly, because the out-nurses are not willing to take charge of them; and 2ndly, because although they may have been sent out when sick, they are always brought back to the institution for relief. Therefore all sick children received shall first be perfectly cured and afterwards sent out. Those which die, before they have been sent out to nurse, shall be arranged in a separate column, under the head of unregistered children who have died.

List of numbers for the 19th year of Tàukwáng.

Old inmates - - -	35	Deceased - - -	32
New inmates - - -	79	Returned to Sungkiáng fú	5
New inmates received from Sungkiáng fú - - -	54	Unregistered deceased -	33
Transferred by adoption -	75	At present in the institution	23

For the 20th year of Tàukwáng.

Old inmates - - -	23	Deceased - - -	21
New inmates - - -	70	Returned to Sungkiáng fú	9
New inmates received from Sungkiáng fú - - -	50	Unregistered deceased -	37
Transferred by adoption -	53	Present inmates - - -	23

For the 21st year of Tàukwáng.

Old inmates - - -	23	Deceased - - -	30
New inmates - - -	114	Returned to Sungkiáng fú	8
New inmates received from Sungkiáng fú - - -	34	Unregistered deceased -	48
Transferred by adoption -	50	Present inmates - - -	35

For the 22d year of Tàukwáng [1842].

Old inmates - - -	35	Unregistered deceased -	33
New inmates - - -	91	Returned to Sungkiáng fú	1
Deceased - - -	25	Present inmates - - -	42
Transferred by adoption -	25		

List of utensils, clothes, &c., contributed by the following worthy individuals.

Six padded dresses for wet nurses, with caps for all the children in the institution, and 3000 cash for children, by Siu Sháyú.

A long yellow silk coat, three pairs of yellow curtains, one yellow cap, and three pairs of curtain-hooks for idols, by Yán Yinyih. Four common lamps, with 8000 cash for children's clothing, by Lí-Kiensin.

3000 cash for children's clothing, and 84,000 cash for reward money for the wet nurses, by Kiú Tsz' yen.

\$10 for children's clothing, by _____

8000 cash for children's clothing, by _____

\$40 for children clothing, by _____

6 cotton dresses for wetnurses, and 8400 cash for clothes by _____

\$3 for children's clothing, by _____

\$4 for children's clothing, by _____

\$6 for children's clothing, by _____

6 cotton dresses for we nurses, and \$4 for children's clothing, by _____

8400 cash for children's clothing, by _____

8000 cash for children's clothing, by _____

8000 cash for children's clothing, by _____

The above contributions of cash and dollars, having all been expended in the procuring of children's clothing, have not been entered into the general accounts of the institution.

Contributions by the officers of the institution for rewards to the wet nurses, for food, and extra expenses during the following years.

For the 19th year of 'Táukwáng, whole amount 92,400 cash

For the 20th year " " 84,000 "

For the 21st year " " 92,400 "

For the 22d year " " 84,000 "

Inducements to acquire merit by subscriptions.

We respectfully address——. The Shánghái Foundling Hospital was first opened in the 49th year of Kánghí, 135 years ago. On examining the Foundlings' register, for the number of the present inmates, we find that there are still remaining more than thirty-nine: can any say that this does not fully equal their expectations? But of late the expenditure has much exceeded the income. The individual who took the superintendence of the hospital was Tsáu Chunyung, but this year he died; and his son and heir, petitioned the sub-prefect that the office of superintendent might be transferred to another, and has received the sub-prefect's command to hand over the management of it to the Tungjin Táng (or Hall of United Benevolence). But there

are many explicit statements, on the sub-prefect's records, from the Tungjin Táng of its inability to combine, with that institution, the care of the Foundling Hospital.

During Tsáu's life all the responsibility devolved upon him, but now that he is dead, there are more than thirty children calling for nourishment, who cannot wait till the morrow. Now if we do not immediately take some measures, not only these thirty children will die between a morning and an evening, but the excellent institution, which has been carried on for more than a hundred years uninterruptedly, will eventually be put to an end, by that one expression of the Tungjin Táng's managers, that they cannot take the management of it. The Tungjin Táng is an excellent institution; but cannot its managers take charge of this also?

Now we have been compelled thus temporarily to take the management of the Foundling Hospital until some one shall be found who will come forward for our relief. The expenditure of the Tungjin Táng is settled; no change of circumstances can ever drive them hither and thither. All the benevolent and good people contribute regularly to the Tungjin Táng; if therefore we now come again to press them for subscriptions to the Foundling Hospital, thus calling them to contribute to two institutions, it would seem to be rather unreasonable; and for one person to make two subscriptions is moreover not an easy matter of late years. We have repeatedly made calls for contributions, and must thus have moved many tens of thousands of cash. But now when circumstances again call to the business of soliciting, the difficulty in so doing is greater, and the supply more scanty than before. It is now settled that the officers of the Tungjin Táng, whose means are but small, put down their names at the head of the subscription list, in order to the meeting of the present exigency. Necessity is constant, but we can hardly expect that its supply (by subscription) will be equally so; it would therefore be well, by gaining the interest which time would give, to attain to an accumulation of property. Every man alike has the feeling of compassion, but when difficulty arises he withdraws, and when the matter is easily settled he runs forward. If therefore the amount of a subscription could be decreased, every one would be able to contribute a small sum, and we might solicit everywhere.

It is now decided that one benevolence ticket shall be valued equal to 360 cash, and that these shall be collected according to the four seasons. The institution shall first distribute the benevolence tickets; then those who have the will to contribute shall be requested to write

their names on the tickets which have been distributed. One person may write on several tickets, or several individuals may join together for one ticket, or all the members of a household, both the family and domestics may subscribe to a corresponding number of tickets, or may call and invite friends and relations to join in any number of tickets. Thus one ticket may extend to several tens, hundreds and thousands. Let these be distributed according to the ability and inclination of those called on to subscribe. After the lapse of a month the tickets shall be received again by the institution, and changed for receipt tickets. According to the seasons, the tickets shall be taken and the money called for, the period of three years completing the term. Those who have subscribed for several years, or only for one or two years, may suit their own convenience. This contribution is raised for the following reasons; 1stly, in order to perpetuate our excellent establishment; 2dly, in order to the saving of the children who are already in their stitution; and 3dly, that we may relieve the Tungjin Táng from a responsibility which they were not able to decline.

If for the extension of kindness to our fellow creatures, and to those poor and destitute who have no father and mother, all the good and benevolent would dispense one cash, it would be sufficient for the maintenance of the Foundlings for one day. It will be well if no one considers a small good unmeritorious, nor a small subscription to be of no avail. Either you may induce others to subscribe, by the vernal breeze from your mouth, or you may nourish the blade of benevolence in the field of happiness, or cherish the already sprouting bud. Thus by taking advantage of opportunities as they present themselves, and using your endeavors to accomplish your object, you may immeasurably benefit and extend the institution, at which we shall exceedingly rejoice.

Respectfully addressed by the committee of the institution.

Táukwáng, 16th year, 11th month.

The form of the benevolence ticket of the Foundling Hospital.

Having received the sub-prefect's order to take charge of the Foundling Hospital, we have agreed to raise a subscription, and now beg to request you (*naming the person*) dwelling at (*place of residence*) for a voluntary subscription of (*number of tickets*), the aggregate amount of which will be (*amount in cash*). Táukwáng (*year and day of month*).

Each benevolence ticket is of the value of 360 cash, being one

cash per day, this one ticket is for one year. From one ticket it may extend to some tens, hundreds, and thousands; from one year to two, and from two to three, each according to inclination and ability. The institution having distributed the tickets, shall wait until a month be elapsed, and then receive the tickets again, pasting or hanging them against the walls, and entering them into the subscription register.

Beginning from the 1st month of the 17th year, they shall be re-collected according to the season. Let every one act from benevolent feelings, let there be no compulsion.

List of subscriptions.

No of tickets.		No of tickets.	
Lí, commandant of the right camps	- - - - 24	1 individual of	- - - 16
Lí, commandant of the military station in the city	- - - - 10	1 individual of	- - - 14
Chu, of the Tunpun Hall	- 1000	1 individual of	- - - 12
6 individuals each subscribing 100 tickets	- - - - 600	60 individuals of 10 each	- 600
1 individual	- - - - 70	2 individuals of 8	„ - - 16
2 individuals of 50 each	- 100	5 individuals of 6	„ - - 30
8 individuals of 30	- 240	41 individuals of 5	„ - - 205
5 individuals of 40	„ - - 200	18 individuals of 4	„ - - 72
2 individuals of 25	„ - - 50	40 individuals of 3	„ - - 120
15 individuals of 20	„ - - 300	206 individuals of 2	„ - - 412
		495 individuals of 1	„ - - 495
			Tickets 4586

Each ticket being worth 360 cash, 1,650,960 cash.

Táukwáng, 19th year. List of the good and faithful who joyfully subscribed.

Cash.	Cash.		
The owners of merchant vessels	388,500	Subscriptions from Tsau Hoking	- - - 12,960
The guild of cloth manufacturers	252,096	Subscriptions from Minfang	- - - 5,500
Subscriptions from Sin Tsa	36,000	„ from San Hingtáng	- - - 23,400
„ from Kiang Wan	21,600	Total	739,953

Táukwáng, 20th year.

Owners of merchant vessels	37,340	Chú of the Sháyun gallery	18,000
Cloth manufacturers	170,319	Mr. Káu Sihyung	1,080
Chú of the Tun Pun Hall	360,000	Total	586,839

Táukwáng, 21st year.

The guild of cloth manufacturers	210,634	Mr. Sen Tsinyung	14,000
Chú of the Tunpun Hall	369,000	The Yueching bean war-house	2,160
Mr. Chú of the Sháyun gallery	18,000	Mr. Chuh Meifuh	1,180
Mr. Chang of the Tan Yuen gallery	3,600	Total	609,574

Táukwáng, 22d year.

Mr. Chü of the Shüyün gallery - - -	18,000	The Yueching bean ware-house - - -	1,160
The Wantung shop - - -	7,000	Mr. Chu Kweifuh - - -	780
		Total	27,940

The amount of the cloth manufacturers' subscription was received too late for this list, and will be included in next year's report.

Rent on lands.

In the 18th year the entire rental was	- - -	83,319 cash.
Paid for land tax, in money	- - -	14,264
Paid do. in rice	- - -	39,888
Expenses of water carriage of the produce	- - -	6,147
In the 19th year, rental received	- - -	136,710 cash.
Paid land tax in money	- - -	18,311
Paid do. in rice	- - -	68,176
Water carriage	- - -	4,750
In the 20th year, rental received	- - -	138,225 cash.
Paid land tax in money	- - -	19,465
Paid do. in rice	- - -	69,926
Water carriage	- - -	3,692
In the 21st year, rental received	- - -	109,365 cash.
Paid land tax in money	- - -	19,600
Paid do. in rice	- - -	64,640
Water carriage	- - -	3,205
In the 22d year, first instalment of land tax	- - -	9,734 cash.
Balance of the above 4 years	- - -	125,821 cash.
Interest received on various sums of money for the 19th year of Táukwáng	- - -	467,400
Interest received on various sums of money for the 20th year of Táukwáng	- - -	467,400
Interest received on various sums of money for the 21st year of Táukwáng	- - -	462,600
Interest received on various sums of money for the 22d year of Táukwáng	- - -	467,400

*For the 19th year,**Nurses' wages and children's expenses.*

Monthly hire of outside wet nurses	- - -	186,200
Occasional hire of an extra nurse	- - -	8,061
Rewards on the examination of the infants	- - -	6,028
Gratuity to a little blind girl	- - -	7,200
For wages for wet nurses in the establishment	- - -	194,340
Rewards for do. do.	- - -	8,090
Hire of an old female domestic	- - -	24,330
Paid for securities for the wet nurses	- - -	29,587
Passage money for the wet nurses to and from Sung-kiáng fú	- - -	23,692
Apothecaries bills—draughts, pills, powders and other medical ingredients	- - -	60,950
Physicians' fees	- - -	16,605
Children's rice cakes, shaving, small-pox, lamp oil, and medicines	- - -	8,905
Fire balls, and medicine firing	- - -	13,362
Ten mosquito curtains	- - -	23,880
Straw cradles, shoes, stockings, and straw mats	- - -	8,754

Expenses for preparing the children's clothes, cotton blankets, cotton wool, cloth, and other materials	-	49,224
Expenses for burying the children's coffins, hire, sand, straw coffins, and paper money	-	16,218
	Total	685,426

Receipts for the 19th year.

From officers of the institution for supply of children's food and extra expenses	-	92,400
From the good and faithful for benevolence tickets	-	1,650,960
From the good and faithful in money	-	739,958
Interest on loans to pawn brokers and private persons	-	467,400
From rentage of houses	-	95,847
		<u>3,046,565</u>

Receipts on subscriptions for the 20th year, sum total	1,239,839	cash
For the 21st year	1,386,395	
For the 22d year	673,607	
Total amount of receipts for the above four years	6,346,466	cash.

Sundries for the establishment for the 19th year.

Printing and sewing the registers, receipt tickets, pencils and ink	-	7,630
For printing the Report for 18th year	-	99,583
Tax for the foundation of the establishment in money and rice	-	20,213
Tiffin on the 1st and 15th, for the friends who paid wages	-	3,100
Recitation of prayers, and dressing out the shrine on occasion of the idol's birthday	-	38,785

The feast and other arrangements are not mentioned here as they were defrayed by the superintendent.

Incense candles, and paper money used in sacrificing on the three annual festivals	-	12,308
For the daily expenditure of tea, tobacco, oil, candles, coal, and charcoal	-	39,394
Salaries of auditors	-	121,800
Domestics and cooks	-	29,184
Fifty-eight peculs of rice	-	205,429
Daily supply of food	-	136,642
Firewood	-	64,491
Extras	-	17,748
Repairing walls of Institutions and outhouses	-	78,518
Forty bundles of paper	-	14,230
Varnishing and materials	-	14,374
Removing broken tiles and rubbish from the institution	-	18,400
Whole year's pencil expenses	-	4,080
Years expenses for the constable and other official expenses	-	2,500
Food and wages of the collectors of the tickets and subscriptions	-	10,254
Loss of all kinds on tickets and money	-	15,020
	Total	<u>953,586</u>

Expenditure for the 19th year.

For nurses' wages and children's food	-	685,426
Miscellaneous expenses (as above)	-	953,586
	Total	<u>1,639,012</u>

In the same year sent as contribution to Sungkiáng fú 300,000 cash.	
Expenditure for the 20th year - -	Total <u>1,533,869</u>
Expenditure for the 21st year - -	Total <u>1,606,378</u>
Expenditure for the 22d year - -	Total <u>1,631,548</u> cash.
Expenditure for above 4 years - -	Total <u>6,410,807</u> cash.
18th year in hand - - - - -	1,005,058
New receipts - - - - -	6,346,406
Grand total of expenses - - - - -	<u>6,410,807</u>
Contributions to Sungkiáng - - - - -	300,000
Balance from above - - - - -	640,657
Interest on subscriptions loaned out - - - - -	2,850,000
Interest on wares from pawn-broker's shops - - - - -	1,520,000
Balance now in hand - - - - -	<u>5,010,657</u>

We are indebted to friends at Shánghái for the foregoing Report, of which we leave our readers to form their own opinions, having no space left for comments. Similar institutions exist in all the principal towns of the empire.

ART. V. *Toleration of Christianity, intimated by the emperor T'aukwáng, December 28th, 1844, in a reply given to a memorial from the imperial commissioner Kíying.*

AFTER so long delay we are able to place before our readers the emperor's edict, for the toleration of Christianity, kindly forwarded to us by a correspondent at Shánghái. The history of this document we have been able to trace so far as to leave no doubt, in our own minds, of its being authentic. Certain officers, both at Shánghái and Canton, have denied the authenticity of what purports to be the emperor's reply; but others, who have the means of knowing the truth, declare to the contrary. In the summer of last year we had the pleasure of presenting to Kíying a copy of the New Testament in Manchu,—the same in Chinese with many other books on Christianity, he had previously received and perused, and had evidently made up his mind regarding the truth and excellence of this “new religion.” Aware of what was doing to extend Christianity, he is said to have brought forward a proposition more than a year ago for its toleration. But the honor of securing this, by a direct request, was reserved for the French ambassador. We here introduce the original with a translation.

欽差大臣兩廣總督者謹
 奏爲具奏事竊查天主教爲西洋
 各國所崇奉意主勸善懲惡自前
 明傳入中國向不禁止嗣因中國
 習教之人每有藉教爲惡甚至誘
 汚婦女誣取病人目睛經官查出
 懲辦在案於嘉慶年間始定爲分
 別治罪專條原所以禁中國習教
 爲惡之人並非禁及西洋外國所
 崇奉之教也今據弗朗濟使臣喇
 噶呢請將中國習教爲善之人免

KÍYING, imperial commissioner, minister of state, and governor-general of Kwángtung and Kwángsí, respectfully addresses the throne by memorial.

On examination it appears, that the religion of the Lord of heaven is that professed by all the nations of the west; that its main object is to encourage the good and suppress the wicked; that, since its introduction to China during the Ming dynasty, it has never been interdicted; that subsequently, when Chinese, practicing this religion, often made it a covert for wickedness, even to the seducing of wives and daughters, and to the deceitful extraction of the pupils from the eyes of the sick,* government made investigation and inflicted punishment, as is on record; and that, in the reign of Kiáking, special clauses were first laid down for the punishment of the guilty. The prohibition therefore was directed against evil-doing under the covert of religion, and not against the religion professed by western foreign nations.

Now the request of the French ambassador, Lagrené, that those

天恩准予免罪。如有誘污婦女。誣取
 病人目睛。仍蹈前轍。及另犯別項
 罪名者。仍照舊例辦理。至弗朗濟
 及各外國習教之人。只准其在通
 商五口地方。建堂禮拜。不得擅入
 內地傳教。倘有違背條約。越界妄
 行。地方官一經拿獲。卽解送各國
 領事官管束懲辦。不得遽加刑戮。

Chinese who, doing well, practice this religion, be exempt from criminality, seems feasible. It is right therefore to make request, and earnestly to crave celestial favor, to grant that, henceforth, all natives and foreigners without distinction, who learn and practice the religion of the Lord of heaven, and do not excite trouble by improper conduct, be exempted from criminality. If there be any who seduce wives and daughters, or deceitfully take the pupils from the eyes of the sick, walking in their former paths, or are otherwise guilty of criminal acts, let them be dealt with according to the old laws. As to those of the French and other foreign nations, who practice the religion, let them only be permitted to build churches at the five ports opened for commercial intercourse. They must not presume to enter the country to propagate religion. Should any act in opposition, turn their backs upon the treaties, and rashly overstep the boundaries, the local officers will at once seize and deliver them to their respective consuls for restraint and correction. Capital punishment is not to be rashly inflicted, in order that the

以示懷柔。庶良莠不至混淆。而情
 法亦昭平
 允。所請將習教爲善之人。免其治
 罪之處。理合恭摺具奏。仰祈
 皇上。恩准施行。謹奏。
 道光二十四年十一月十九日奉
 到
 硃批。依議。欽此。
 十二月二十五日頒咨到蘇。

exercise of gentleness may be displayed. Thus peradventure the good and the profligate will not be blended, while the equity of mild laws will be exhibited.

This request, that well-doers practicing the religion may be exempt from criminality, he (the commissioner), in accordance with reason and his bounden duty, respectfully lays before the throne, earnestly praying the august emperor graciously to grant that it may be carried into effect. A respectful memorial.

Táukwáng, 24th year, 11th month, 19th day, (Dec. 28th 1844) was received the vermilion reply, 'Let it be according to the counsel (of Kíying).' This is from the emperor.

* This is thus explained by a Chinese, "It is a custom with the priests who teach the religion, when a man is about to die, to take a handful of cotton, having concealed within it a sharp needle, and then, while rubbing the individual's eyes with the cotton, to introduce the needle into the eye and puncture the pupil with it; the humors of the pupil saturate the cotton and are afterwards used as a medicine." This foolish idea has its origin in the extreme unction administered by Catholic priests to the dying.

A copy of the foregoing, in Chinese, reached the city of Súc hau, on the 1st of February last, and soon after appeared a proclamation among the Roman Catholics at Shánghái, of which the following is a translation.

“A special order from Lohing sz' (count de Bessi) bishop of Shántung and Kiángnán, commanding all his spiritual children, and communicating for their information, that whilst he, the bishop, was at Súc hau, preparing for his journey northwards, he suddenly fell in with the memorial of the governor-general of Canton, for which he returns thanks to Divine goodness, and feels penetrated with delight. The holy religion is most correct and true, and its professors certainly ought respectfully to maintain and diligently to learn it. Having seen the memorial, he, the bishop, immediately prosecuted his journey to Shántung; and about the third or fourth month intends to return southward, so that he could not personally issue his injunctions to his followers; but he sends this written order to all his spiritual children, that they will offer up especial prayers on his behalf, in order that his journey may be prosperous. He also hopes that his adherents will set a good example and exert themselves in the practice of virtue and the suppression of vice, so that, as the memorial states, they may exhort each other to goodness and discourage all immoralities,—thus preserving themselves good and virtuous, without insulting the adherents of other religions, whilst they follow out the instructions and exhortations they have received. Let them also pray that the holy religion may be greatly promoted, remembering that the kind consideration of the emperor towards our holy religion springs entirely from the favor of the Lord of heaven. After the reception of this order, let thanks be offered up to God for his mercies in the churches, for three Lord's days in succession. While the faithful rejoice in this extraordinary favor, let Ave Marias also be recited to display grateful feelings.”

ART. VI. *Journal of Occurrences: Peking Gazettes, the emperor engaged in religious worship; the northern ports; Ningpo; conveyance of teas; Hongkong; proceedings of the Medical Missionary Society; Protestant missions.*

PEKING Gazettes to the 17th of February have come to hand. Thus we are ten weeks without dates from the capital. In extraordinary cases, dispatches come to Canton in fourteen days. Perhaps no country in the world is better fitted for railroads than China, and we hope it may soon have them, with other facilities for intercommunication. Financial matters, repairs of cities, temples, canals, ships of war, &c., are the leading topics in the gazettes before us. The whole empire is, apparently, enjoying its usual share of tranquility.

On the 1st of January, his majesty, on account of the unusually small quantity of snow that had fallen in Peking, went in person to the temples, where he had previously ordered altars to be erected and prayers to be made, and where he himself took part in the religious worship. The priests, assisting on the occasion, were those of the Táu sect, the rationalists of China.

From the *northern ports* favorable accounts continue to be received, and all the success realized that the most sanguine anticipated.

Ningpo, according to the expressed opinions of residents there, has a delightful climate, and its winter weather is not surpassed by that even of Italy. We are glad to hear these favorable reports; they give a better character to the climate than we had hitherto entertained. The city is of easy access by the river, and "the people are civil and obliging." Its capabilities, in a commercial point of view, "have not yet been sufficiently tested; nor can they be, until after the evacuation of Chusan by the British."

From the *China Mail*, March 20th, we copy the following notice regarding the transportation of teas.

The Peking Gazette of the 5th December contains an edict respecting the conveyance of teas from the Bohea Hills to Chápú, Ningpo and Shánghái, from which the following extracts are taken:

The tea-storehouse keepers at Shánghái presented a petition, stating, that the magistrates of Yushán in Kiángsí instructed the coolies that merchants about to convey teas to Shánghái, Ningpo, and Chápú should be ordered back, because teas were to be sold at Canton as heretofore, and should not be permitted to cross the mountains on the way to the above places; and further, since there was a demand amongst the English for new teas, they were constantly frequenting these shores. This paper having been transmitted through the inspector of Sungkiáng, Sáchau, and Taisiáng, he dispatched an officer to investigate the affair in person.

The lieutenant-governor of Kiángsí was greatly surprised when he heard of this circumstance, because the governor-general of Fukien and Chelkiáng had expressly agreed to transport the teas of Fukien province to Shánghái and Ningpo, as two of the five ports which had been opened to the English trade; and notwithstanding this, the magistrate had issued a proclamation against it.

On mature inquiry it was ascertained, that Ho Chuncháng, a Canton merchant, after having procured one thousand catties of tea for that market, had been prevailed upon by some of the coolies to alter his intention and proceed to Shánghái. As this would have created confusion in the accounts, respecting the exportation, the magistrate enjoined that these teas should proceed to Canton, and the order had reference solely to this supply, and not to other transactions. It also came out, that about eight thousand peculs of tea had been dispatched to Shánghái, without any hindrance in Yuhshán district. Since however, the local officers had not been explicit in their public statement, they were to be handed over for trial to the Board of Punishment, and this had been sanctioned by an imperial rescript.

Improvements in Hongkong—especially in the construction of roads and buildings—are going on with greater spirit than ever, the population keeping pace with the increase of work. A plan has been adopted for securing a supply of ice. Health is generally good.

The proceedings of the Medical Missionary Society are attracting some attention; and while we purposely omit comments on these, we have great pleasure in being able to state that, the labors of all the medical officers continue with unabated success.

Early in the month, the Rev. Messrs. Shuck and Devan, with their families, removed from Hongkong to Canton. About the middle of the month the Rev. A. P. Happer opened a mission school in Macao, with thirty pupils. On the 24th, the right Rev. bishop W. J. Boone and lady, the Rev. H. W. Woods and lady, the Rev. R. Graham and lady, with the Misses E. J. Gillett, E. G. Jones, and M. J. Morse, missionaries from the Episcopal Church, U. S. A., arrived at Hongkong, on their way to Amoy.





Date Due

Ap 18 '45
Ap 27 '45

F 4 '46
NO 2 '53

2 weeks



